FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848. [NO. 1644.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

WALTER A. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,

HAS removed to the Office formerly occupied by J. W. Evans, Esq., on Old street, adjoining Wm. H. Haigh, Esq.

Nov. 25. 43-2w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Sommerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 25. E. J. HALE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Friday the 17th November, at Pine Park, the late residence of Hugh Campbell, dec'd, all the remaining perishable Property of the said Hugh Campbell, viz:

Household and kitchen furniture, consisting of Chairs; Walnut and Mahogany Tables; Beds; Crockery and Glass Ware; some stock, among which are some good Milch Cows, in good order; one old Carriage; one 4 Horse Wagon; and one excellent ox Cart, in good order, nearly new, tyre 7 inches broad; Forage; &c.

—ALSO—

In Town, on Saturday the 18th, will be sold a large lot of old Iron, useful to builders or smiths.

Persons wishing to purchase will please attend, as the sale is positive. Persons wishing to examine any of the above property, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on C. J. Campbell.

C. J. CAMPBELL, Adm'r.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auc'r.

October 30, 1848. 43-ts

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 9th December, when it will take place on Green street, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nov. 24.

$100 REWARD.
Stop the Murderer!

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, of JOHN CHAVIS, who killed Alexander Swindall, on Friday the 17th inst. at Elizabeth Town. Chavis is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, might be mistaken for a white man, being the third generation from negro ancestors. He has dark hair and heavy eyebrows.

SAMUEL SWINDALL.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, Nov. 20. 43-3t

$5 REWARD.

WAS Stolen from the Stage Drivers' room on Sunday morning last, the 19th inst., a SILVER LEVER WATCH, with a gold key attached by a string. I will give a reward of $5 for the recovery of the watch, and $10 for proof to convict the thief.

J. B. ASKEW.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23. 43-2w

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber a Cow and Calf and a Yearling. The marks on the Cow and Yearling are 2 crops and 2 half moons on both ears. Calf not marked. Their colour is white and red. They are probably wending their way to the upper end of the county, where they were purchased.

I will give a liberal compensation to any person who will take them up so that I may get them again.

WM. H. MAXWELL.

2 miles from Town, Warsaw Road, Nov. 23, 1848. 43-2wpd

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the first of September last, a negro man named BOB. Bob was formerly owned by Wm. Youngblood, Sen. of this district. He is about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a copper colour, has a long head and face, and carries his head inclined somewhat to the left side. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the above named boy, and the proof necessary to the conviction of any white person or persons of carrying or assisting said boy away, or Fifty Dollars for his apprehension in this State or North Carolina so that I can get him.

ROBERT G. McCAW.

Yorkville, S. C. October 31, 1848. 43-3w

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS' and PLANTERS', and TURNER'S North Carolina Almanacks.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black moleskin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gause and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delaine Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gause and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

GARDEN SEEDS AND FLOWERS.
Received this Day.

GARDEN SEEDS, assorted; Double Red, White, Blue, and Yellow Hyacinths; Single do. do.; Crown Imperials; Eng. Bulbous Iris; Narcissus; Jacobean Lillies; Tulips, assorted; Tube Roses; Crocus; and Gladiolus. For Sale by

JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 27, 1848. 43-3w

Orders received for all kinds Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, or Flowers.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, to charter the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company.

Nov. 28, 1848. 43-3w

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed three doors above his old Stand, to Robinson's Buildings, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and the public generally.

He has always on hand a general stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

Which he will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

J. E. BRYAN.

Nov. 25, 1848. 43-1m

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to G. & H. McMILLAN are requested to come forward on or before the 1st of January next and make payment. All those failing to do so will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43-4w

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO GIRL between 13 and 14 years old, well grown. Apply to

HECTOR McMILLAN.

November 24. 43-4w

NOTICE.

ARCHD McLEAN, Esq. having declined a further attention to my business, I have placed it in the hands of James Banks, Esq., whom I have appointed my Agent and Attorney for the purpose of winding up my business in this place.

Therefore all persons indebted to me will please make immediate payment to him, otherwise he has instructions to bring suit. My House and Lot on Dick street is still for sale. Terms very accommodating. For particulars, call on Mr Banks, at his Office, at Eccles's Bridge.

C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24. 43tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

I AM now opening a few doors above Mr. D. Shaw's Confectionary Store, a well selected assortment of HATS AND CAPS, consisting in part of fine Beaver, Moleskin, Brush, Rough & Ready Buena Vista, Tarpaulin, Rough & Ready water proof, and Wool Hats. Also, Mens' and Boys' Caps of all descriptions, from Beebey's best down to the common Glaze. Walking Canes and Umbrellas; all of which will be sold as low as any other house in Fayetteville.

C. MYERS.

Nov. 16, 1848. 42-4w

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker strang Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FRESH FRUIT.

62 WHOLE, Half, and Quarter boxes Raisins, just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-6w

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER, thankful for the patronage he has received since coming to Fayetteville, would respectfully announce that he will be absent from this place until about the 12th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, and humbly solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

A large collection of new and beautiful music will be kept on hand and furnished at usual rates.

Also instruction given on Flute and Violin if desired.

Sept. 8, 1848. 32-tf

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York, his Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.

☞ Call and see if they are not CHEAP.

Oct. 3, 1848. 36-3m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d December last, my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., Nov. 15, 1848. 42-3w

LOOK HERE!
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to go to the West, offers his House and Lot, with 39 Acres of Land, for Sale, in Lumberton, Robeson county. The land is mostly all cleared, and a good stand for a Store or some other business. The Post Office is kept here at this time.

Apply to JOHN N. DORR, P. M.

Lumberton, Nov. 18, 1848. 42-4w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 11th inst., his negro man ALFRED, who is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, a pretty bright mulatto, about twenty four years of age, and a good blacksmith. The boy who was working in the shop with him says that a wagoner from Randolph county, North Carolina, took off his clothes, and that Alfred followed after him. For proof to conviction of the white man who carried him off, I will give Fifty Dollars, and will give Twenty five Dollars for the apprehension of the boy, and the lodging him in any Jail in South or North Carolina so that I get him. Alfred is intelligent, and can read and write, and may have forged free papers with him.

JAMES J. HARLLEE.

Marion Court House, S. C. Nov. 15, 1848. 42-4w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on the South side of Person street, to Dr. Robinson's New Brick Building on the North side of Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and is ready to wait on old and new customers. I have on hand, and am now receiving, a good assortment of good

GROCERIES,

Which I will sell as low as the same articles can be afforded in this market. I will take in payment either Cash or Produce.

I have also on hand several Accounts and Notes now due, which I should like to exchange for Cash or Produce. Cash would be preferred.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 29, 1848. 42-1m

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE Offices of the President and Agent of this Company, are located in Robinson's Building, (up stairs,) opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

GURDON DEMING, President.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42-1m

J. UTLEY

IS now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of a General Stock of

Staple Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps, Shoes and Boots, Wool Hats and Negro Blankets; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; Loaf, Clarified and Porto Rico Sugars; Swedes and English Iron, Nails, Axes, Trace and Halter Chains, Weeding Hoes, Corn Scythes, Sack and Alum Salt, &c.

☞ His old friends and customers will please receive his thanks for their patronage heretofore, and he respectfully solicits a continuance. Consignments of Produce promptly and faithfully attended to.

Nov. 16, 1848. 41-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Produce.

L. McKELLAR.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of GOODS to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John M. Rose, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-6w

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, 1 bbl. Cooking Wine, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, for Children.

Gold Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-3m

☞ A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, contracted for since the 13th December, 1847, will please present them by the 25th December, and those owing the Company will be called upon to settle by the 1st of January, as it is desirable to balance the books at that time.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42-1m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other out-houses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

NOTICE.

IT is proposed that those interested in the navigation of Rockfish Creek, will meet at Rockfish Factory, on Saturday the 9th December, for the purpose of drafting a Bill to amend the laws, &c. of said Creek, when it is hoped all interested will attend.

ROCKFISH.

Nov. 17, 1848. 42-3w

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Plantation where he now resides, consisting of about 900 ACRES OF LAND, 100 of which is under cultivation, together with the Dwelling and other Outhouses. The Plantation is on the south west side of Cape Fear river, three miles above White Hall, Bladen county.

Any information respecting the Property can be had by letter addressed to me at White's Creek P. O., Bladen, or by personal application on the premises.

RONALD McMILLAN.

Oct. 16, 1848. 41-tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 21, 1848. 38tf

Desirable Residence to Rent.

THE Subscriber will rent the place on which he now resides, on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles East of Fayetteville, having an excellent Grape Arbor on the premises. Possession given 1st January.

R. McNABB.

October 30, 1848. 39tf

Mrs. Frances Foster,
Boarding-House Keeper,
9th St. NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of her North Carolina friends, and the public generally.

Nov. 15, 1848. 42tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of January next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:—

3 Brick Tenements on Hay street.
1 do. do. do do.
1 Wood do. do. do.
1 Vacant Lot adjoining, on the corner of Winslow and Hay streets.
1 Wood Tenement on Hay street, joining George McNeill.
1 Wood Tenement on Maiden Lane.
1 Brick Tenement on Hay street, formerly David A. Ray's.

A further description of the Property will be given upon application to the subscriber.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

[42-ts]

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The recurrence of the regular Session of the Legislature, after the lapse of two more years, demands of us renewed expressions of gratitude and praise, to an all-bounteous Providence, for the numerous manifestations of his beneficence, with which we have been favored. With rare exceptions, health has been enjoyed among our population in an unusual degree, the fruits of the earth have been yielded in abundance, not merely for the supply of all our wants, but to relieve the distresses of our famishing brethren, in other lands, and our common country has been restored to the blessings of peace.

The Regiment of Volunteers, required for the War with Mexico, which was being levied at the last adjournment of the Legislature, was mustered into the service of the United States, and embarked for the seat of war, as early as practicable, after their arrival at Smithville. Being assigned to the column of the army commanded by Major General Taylor, and reaching their destination after the memorable defeat of the enemy at Buena Vista, which overthrew and dispersed his forces in that quarter, they did not have the good fortune to participate in those victories which have so signally illustrated our arms. They bore, however, their full share of the privations and hardships incident to camp life, and contributed more than their due proportion of victims to a climate more dreadful than the foe. Had opportunity been afforded them to test their prowess in battle, I doubt not, that under the discipline and lead of their gallant and able commander, they would have won laurels for themselves and brought home honors for their country. Under the Resolutions of the last Session making appropriations to that end, I drew from the Treasury, at sundry times, from January till May 1847, the sum of $11,230, for the use of the Regiment, for the disbursement of which, vouchers have been deposited in the office of the Comptroller of public accounts.

An act having been passed at the recent Session of Congress, to refund to the States any moneys advanced for the comfort and transportation of their Volunteers, prior to being mustered into service, with interest on the same, I transmitted to the Secretary of War an account of the advances just stated, as well as of the transportation of a part of the Regiment over the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, on their way to the rendezvous, and desired its early adjustment. A strict construction having been placed on this act by the War Department, and proof being demanded which requires the vouchers of disbursement to be exhibited before its accounting officers, it was deemed best to postpone the further prosecution of the claim until they shall have undergone the examination of your Committee of Finance.

The above sum is exclusive of an expenditure of $293 03, under a separate Resolution of the General Assembly, to purchase Flags for the Regiment, which have been returned to the office of the Adjutant General, and are subject to your disposition.

The Fiscal affairs of the State still continue to claim the first place in the consideration of the Legislature. The detailed operations of the Treasury, since the last Session, will be found in the Reports of the Public Treasurer and Comptroller of public accounts. While its resources have been sufficient to satisfy all just demands, and to uphold the public credit, it will be perceived that but little progress has been made in extinguishing the State debt; and in making payments by means obtained on loan, we have only exchanged one creditor for another. In my first message, to the last General Assembly, I stated, *in extenso*, the various liabilities of the Treasury, and traced the history of those arising from endorsements for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. For a clear comprehension of the subject at present, it may be necessary to repeat, that on account of her first suretyship for this Company, the State is responsible for the sum of $500,000, of which the interest is to be paid semi-annually, and the principal "at such time after the 1st day of January 1860, as the Legislature shall hereafter appoint;" that she undertook a second responsibility for the Company to the amount of $286,500, with interest payable in like manner, and the principal in annual instalments of $30,000 each from 1845 till 1854, and that four of these instalments have been already discharged, so that there remain of this class of bonds, outstanding, the sum of $166,500. But to aid the Treasury, in paying these instalments of principal, while sustaining the ordinary expenses of government, and the heavy drafts for interest on the aggregate of both these classes of debt, there has been borrowed, from the Bank of Cape Fear, within the last four years, the sum of $90,000, besides the loan from the Literary Fund, hereinafter mentioned. Such are our responsibilities. The scrupulous regard for the public honor, which is justly the pride of the State, requires them to be promptly met. To provide for this in the mode least burdensome to the people, is the appropriate duty of their Representatives. Unless and until something may be realized from a re-sale of the Railroad or a recovery against its stockholders and bondsmen, our only reliance is upon some measure for an increase of the Revenue, which shall furnish the means of gradually curtailing the principal, while it keeps down the interest. The principal of the debt of $500,000 does not press with any immediate force, as we have already seen, and requires nothing at present but a provision for its interest. The Bank of Cape Fear is also bound by its charter to lend to the State, at any time when called for, an amount not exceeding $150,000, and no stipulation is made as to the time of payment. The residue, therefore, of $166,500, is the only portion of the liability having a fixed and early day for its liquidation. To meet the interest on the three descriptions of debt, and the principal as it may become due of that last referred to, I recommend that when the means in the Treasury are insufficient for these ends, the Treasurer be authorized to issue State Bonds, redeemable in ten years, to an amount equal to the deficiency. It is also worthy of your attentive inquiry, whether like bonds should not be at once issued in lieu of the debt of $90,000, due the Bank of Cape Fear. To the State it is a matter of indifference whether she shall have the loan from the Bank, or from other capitalists. But in a community where Banking capital is limited, and with the freest use of their means the Banks can afford no greater accommodation than is required for the demands of business, it is a serious privation to commercial men to be without the facilities which would be furnished by the loan of this amount among them.

The advantage of allowing the new loan a considerable time to run, (say ten years,) is that it would ensure its being taken immediately at par if not at a premium. It is, however, contrary to all true principles of Finance, to contract a loan without also providing not only for the interest, but for the gradual redemption of the principal. If the foregoing suggestions be adopted, they will consolidate the Bank debt, and the residue of the smaller debt on account of the Railroad, in a loan of $256,500, redeemable in ten years. And if the present Legislature shall provide for the extinguishment of this amount of the public obligations within that period, and the punctual payment of interest on the whole, they will have accomplished as much, as may be at present needful, leaving to their successors, the adoption of measures for the repayment of the debt of $500,000 "at any time after the 1st day of January, 1860," as originally stipulated. This arrangement will require a sinking fund of about $25,000 annually for the redemption of the principal, besides about $15,000 for interest. The latter sum, however, will gradually fall to $30,000 as the debt is diminished. In other words, it will require $70,000 or thereabouts to be annually applied to the public fund, over and above the ordinary expenses of Government, now averaging about a like sum, making the whole amount wanted for each year $140,000.

In the Message to the last Legislature already referred to, our Revenue System was reviewed with reference to the demands on the Treasury, and an argument was submitted to demonstrate, that the State annually lost seven or eight thousand dollars, from failures to enlist lands for taxation, whereby they had escaped their contingent entirely, or from under valuation, by means of which it had been avoided in part; and that probably an equal sum was lost in the Poll tax from a like criminal negligence, in rendering lists of taxable persons. Accordingly, the Act of the last Session directed a new assessment, and a more vigilant supervision of the enlistment of lands. The result has been, that the land Revenue of 1847, collected under the new Law, has exceeded that of 1846, under the old, by the sum of $5,911 02. A table attached to the Report of the public Treasurer will show that the total number of acres taxed in 1846 was 22,368,558, and that in 1847 it rose to 24,359,075, and that the aggregate valuation of land and town property in 1846 was $55,254,194, and that in 1847 it grew to $66,139,821. With these material additions in quantity and valuation, the amount of taxes received from real estate is yet lower by two or three thousand dollars, than ought to be obtained at the present rate. There has been, also, an increase in the year of $1561 78 in the poll tax. It appears now to be collected on 173,119 persons, against 165,310 in the previous year. I am yet satisfied however, from the statistics embodied in my former message, that even this number falls short, by at least 20,000, of the whole taxable population of the State. It therefore will call for your investigation, why a valuation on land of $66,139,821, at six cents on the one hundred dollars value, yields only $37,921 21, and why, out of at least 195,000 taxable polls in the State, more than 20,000 yet escape taxation altogether.—The important addition to the revenue on real property and polls of near $7,500 by reason of the measures adopted at the last Session, has been the product of no new imposition on our constituents, but the mere consequence of a fair and equal contribution to those formerly existing. By a still closer scrutiny of the subject, especially in the department of the Poll tax, I apprehend that a plan may be devised to obtain a still further increment of five or six thousand dollars, from the same sources at existing rates.

But with all the aid derivable from such measures, the Treasury will need additional means to reduce our liabilities as proposed above. The Revenue collected, the present year, from all sources, amounts to $96,604 69. By correcting the deficiences just now exposed, it may be raised to exceed $100,000, leaving a deficit of about $40,000, to be supplied from other sources. Of this it may be reasonably calculated, that $12,000 per year may be derived from collections on Cherokee bonds transferred to the Treasury, from the fund for Internal Improvement, under an Act of the last General Assembly. If two cents be added on the hundred dollars value of real estate, as was the law prior to 1821, and six cents on the poll, they would yield enough with the claim on the War Department, before mentioned, and the debt secured by mortgage on the Weldon Toll Bridge to the Board of Internal Improvement, which is not yet collected, to make up the residue. It is, however, the peculiar province of the Legislature to devise the ways and means to fulfill all our engagements, and preserve the public faith. And in suggesting those just named, which are simple, usual, and certainly reliable, I desire to be understood as entertaining no preference for them, above any others which the wisdom of the General Assembly shall approve. The duty of the Executive is performed in presenting with frankness the necessities of the Treasury, leaving the manner and time of relief to the proper constitutional department of the Government. It is of moment, however, that measures should be taken in due season to liquidate by degrees the State's liabilities, and the process herein recommended is not more speedy than a wise policy demands. If additional resources shall be realized from a sale of the Railroad or recoveries in the suits against the stockholders, they will come opportunely in furtherance of the measure for reduction now proposed; but the expectation of them does not justify its postponement at the present Session.

You will doubtless observe in the Reports of the Comptroller, that there is no statement of any tax received on the succession to estates, real and personal, of deceased persons, by others than lineal descendants, which was imposed by an act of last Session. Whether the unfruitfulness of this source of revenue thus far, has been owing to the failure to prescribe any specific time for its payment to the clerks, and for its being accounted for by them, or to other causes, is a question for your investigation.

Agreeably to the instructions of the Act of the last Session, I caused an Information in the nature of a Bill of Equity to be instituted in the proper Court of Wake County, against the stockholders and other obligors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, to recover the indemnity stipulated in the event of any loss to the State, by reason of her suretyships for that Company. The great number of parties defendant, and the changes of parties by transfers of interest, and by deaths, have delayed the progress of the cause to final decision. And as it embraces the main subject of controversy between the State and any of the defendants, the counsel for the State have not pressed for trial the actions at Law against some of them, which had been previously pending.

My opinion of the legal responsibilities of these parties, was presented at some length in the message of 1846, and remains unchanged. In consideration, however, of the circumstances of their case, I am led to the conclusion that it is a proper subject for adjustment by compromise, and that liberal terms should be allowed by the State. The transaction which occasioned it has been truly unfortunate for both parties. While on the one hand it has imposed a burthen on the Treasury, which is heavily felt; on the other, the whole capital stock (of $700,000) subscribed and paid in, has been lost to the individual contributors, and the property in the Road which it went to construct, has been purchased in by the State, and affords the accommodation to the public which was the chief inducement with the Legislature in authorizing its construction. If, in addition to the loss of the stock already sustained, they shall be subjected to an equal recovery on the responsibilities subsequently contracted on account of the Road, it will be a double grievance which many (I apprehend) will be unable to bear. A portion of them have no doubt sufficient means to meet it without material injury. But the larger number, among whom are widows, orphans, clergymen, mechanics, planters with large families and moderate estates, have heretofore felt the deprivation of the means invested in this Road, as a calamity, and cannot suffer an exaction of a like amount now without ruin. I submit these observations (becoming, as I think, the candor and impartiality of a Chief Magistrate) with the less reserve, from an absence of all interest at any time in this work, and of connexion with any of the persons concerned which could occasion any improper bias. What may be fitting terms of accommodation, can only be determined by the Legislature, and can be more readily negotiated by a conference of those interested with a committee of your body, than in any other mode.

The operations of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad for the past two years will be fully detailed in the Report of the Board of Commissioners. The statement of its Treasurer, published in the newspapers, in analogy to the Report of the Comptroller, on the Public Finances, for the year ending the 1st of November 1847, showed its earnings to have been $68,902 57, and disbursements $65,457 93. For the following year, ending November 1st, 1848, the earnings were about $57,000, and disbursements (exclusive of extraordinary repairs, rendered necessary by a conflagration, which destroyed the principal building of the Road at Raleigh,) $52,479 72. Add to this the amount of these repairs, viz: $28,791 93, and the sum total of disbursements will be $81,271 65. On the night of the 25th of February last, the machine shop and engine house at the depot in Raleigh, with all their contents of a combustible nature, having been destroyed by fire, and the four best locomotives of the road, as well as the stationary steam engine, being seriously endamaged, it became necessary to take immediate steps to repair the injury, or to permit the Railroad with its appendages to go to destruction. Finding no power adequate to the exigency conferred on the commissioners of the road, I convened the Council of State, and submitted to them the alternatives of either convoking the Legislature, in special Session, to provide the needful means, or of mortgaging the Railroad property for the sum of $25,000 (the amount of loss and damage occasioned by the fire, as estimated by its President,) by virtue of the power conferred on the Governor and Council to make sale of the same. They advised the adoption of the latter, and an arrangement was made with the Bank of the State of North Carolina, to advance the sum required, at such times as they might be called for by the progress of the repairs, on bonds of the State, reciting on their face the consideration, and a deed in trust on the Railroad and its appendant property, to secure their payment. Accordingly, bonds dated in April, May, and July last, amounting in the whole to $25,000, all payable the 1st January next, were negotiated, and a deed in trust executed. Some provision is therefore necessary to take up these bonds. Designing to place the whole subject under the control of the Representatives of the people at the earliest convenient day, I did not propose any longer term of credit. If this however be desirable, it doubtless can be easily effected, by issuing State Bonds at five years for an equal sum, and requiring the Railroad, if retained by the State, to pay the interest as it may accrue and gradually to extinguish the principal.

What course shall be adopted by the State in relation to retaining or disposing of this Road, yet remains a question of great interest. Such has been the demand for repairs and improvements, that it has yielded no dividends to the Treasury for the last two years. Two new Locomotives, however, have been purchased at a cost of more than $7,000 each, and the other Engines refitted, (except one wholly ruined by the fire before referred to,) so that the motive power of the establishment is in better condition than at any time heretofore. New and superior Iron has been also purchased, and laid down, for near ten miles from Gaston Southward, and the whole superstructure of the Road has been renewed for that distance. Very extensive renewals have also been made in the wood work of the line generally. But the process of repairing is now carried on under great disadvantage, for want of Iron to relay a considerable part of the track, and the present earnings of the road are insufficient to procure it. The Northern half of the line, over which the heaviest trains pass, was originally laid with thin Iron, which is much broken, and occasions a great waste of labor in temporary refitting with fragments, that are soon to be broken again, as well as constant damage to the Engines and Cars, from the severe wear and tear to which it subjects them. A prudent economy often consists in a liberal expenditure. Any proprietor of this work, would find it his true interest to put it in complete repair, even if it were necessary to give a lien on the property to raise the means. If therefore the road shall not be transferred to other hands during your sitting, it is obviously expedient and proper to purchase immediately Iron Railing sufficient to refit it for at least thirty miles. $50,000 expended for this purpose might enable the State to receive as profits some fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five thousand of the fifty-five to seventy thousand, the present income of the road, a large part of which is now spent on the ineffectual reparation above described. Its operations may go on, as at present, without such aid, but they afford no prospect of profit. If a loan be contracted for this object on liberal time, there can be little doubt of the ability of the road to pay it with interest. And in the event of a sale, it would enhance the price of the whole property by an amount certainly equal to the money thus laid out.

It would no doubt be preferable to convert this property into funds, for the relief of the Treasury, rather than to make any other disposition of it. To expose it at auction however, would be to sacrifice it, from the magnitude of the interest and the facility with which bidders could combine their capital and put down competition. After a committee of your body shall have made a thorough investigation of the affairs of the road, and to that end shall have examined on oath its officers and head-workmen, if deemed necessary, three modes of disposing of it will, as I conceive, present themselves, to-wit: 1st. A re-sale to the former stockholders by compromise of the suits now pending, if suitable terms be offered. 2d. To retain it as a permanent property of the State after repairing it in the best manner. 3d. To unite it with another work, through the interior of the State, which will be more particularly noticed in the sequel.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company have regularly paid the interest on all their debts, and effected considerable improvement on their Road with the income of the last two years. A minute statement of the condition of their affairs will accompany the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement. I am gratified to observe a very handsome addition to their receipts, in the items of freight and way travel, showing that the local accommodation from this work is becoming much extended. They will, I presume, be unable to pay off the principal of their bonds, guaranteed by the State, and amounting to $50,000, which will become due the 1st of January next. But so long as they continue to meet the accruing interest with their accustomed punctuality, there can be no objection to extending to them the State's credit, upon the same terms as heretofore, or even for a longer period.

In surveying our territory, with an eye to the present interest and wants of the people, I am more than ever impressed with our destitution of facilities for cheap and speedy transportation. In this regard, however unpleasant may be the admission, I am forced to the conviction that we labor under greater disadvantages than any State in the Union: And that we never can be equal competitors with their citizens in our Agriculture, the predominant pursuit among us, until these advantages are in a great degree overcome. The man who is obliged to transport in wagons over no better roads than ours, a distance varying from sixty to two hundred and fifty miles, at the speed of twenty-five miles per day, can no more contend for profits with him who has the advantage of Railroads or good navigation, than can the Spinning Wheel with the Cotton Mill. Had we ever been in a more favorable situation in this respect, and had the impediments which now beset us been imposed by human power, no sacrifice would be esteemed too great to effect our deliverance and restore our prosperity. It is, therefore, a theme for the profoundest consideration of those enjoying the confidence of a constituency thus situated, and intending to requite it by a faithful devotion to their interests, what can be done, or ought to be undertaken, to remove these grievances and place their industry and labor on an equal footing with those of their fellow citizens in other States? It must be admitted, that from Geographical causes, the question was originally one rather difficult of solution. And our former enterprizes in Internal Improvement having failed from causes not necessary to be now commented on, the State has of late years taken no action in constructing works of this kind, and many good citizens appear to have concluded that further efforts were vain, as our doom to privation in this particular was fixed fate. Meanwhile other States have pushed forward their improvements (some of them with a rash and extravagant hand, it is true, but in the main with the most beneficial results,) overcoming obstacles far greater than any which impede us, and obtaining for themselves still greater advantages over us in the competitions of the market. We are therefore impelled not only by all the more obvious considerations which appealed to us in former times, but by a reasonable self defence, to abandon further hesitation and adopt at once a system of improvement, commensurate with the wants and interest of the State. Too much should not be undertaken at once, but what may be attempted should be thoroughly completed. As the commencement of such a system, and a basis on which other works may be engrafted, to any desirable extent, as our means may from time to time permit, a Railroad from Raleigh to Charlotte, by way of Salisbury, appears to me of the first moment. This scheme has not been much considered heretofore, and derives much of its importance from a kindred work, now in progress from Charlotte to Columbia, South Carolina. Already from Raleigh Northward continuous lines of Railroad and Steamboat transportation stretch through the towns of Virginia and the great cities of the North, to Portland in Maine, and Buffalo on Lake Erie. Similar works also exist, or are in progress, with a certainty of completion in the course of a year or two, extending from Charlotte Southward through Columbia to Charleston; and again from the former of these through Augusta, and the interior of Georgia and Tennessee, to Nashville, as well as to the Mississippi, at Memphis, and to New Orleans, by way of Montgomery and Mobile. Through a part of North Carolina alone, a link is wanting to complete the grand chain of communication from one extremity of our country to the other, and to furnish to the whole nation those facilities of intercourse which the inhabitants North and South of us enjoy in their several sections. The connection proposed, therefore, being as it were a bridge over a space now impassible by steam cars, having at either end the great highways of the North and South, with their numerous branches for a thousand miles in both directions, promises a reasonable remuneration for the outlay of its construction, from "through" transportation; and in a military and other points of view, would be of great national advantage. Had nature supplied us with navigable rivers like the Mississippi, flowing from Raleigh and Charlotte, respectively, to New York and New Orleans, or even to Charleston, all would at once perceive the benefit of the junction of the two, through the interior of the State, as clearly as did the genius of Clinton that arising from the Union of the Hudson with the great Lakes. The parallel may not be yet perfect in the present state of Railroad conveyances, but is destined to be so at no distant day.

But the foregoing are merely incidental inducements to undertake this work. It is commended to us as a great North Carolina improvement, appealing to our interest and State pride, by arguments which it were almost criminal to overlook. 1st. It would open to the market of the world an extensive region of the State, reaching from the Capitol almost to the Blue Ridge, of great fertility and capacity for indefinite improvement, by reason of its Agricultural, Mineral and Manufacturing resources; containing in the Counties within twenty-five miles of the most direct route, more than 230,000 souls; and within fifty miles, more than one half of our whole population, who are far removed from places of trade, and dependent entirely on the common wagon and common road for all their transportation. The occasion will not permit me to dwell on its numberless benefits in this regard, which will readily occur to any one who looks on the Map of the State with the eye of a statesman and patriot. 2nd. It would add incalculably to the business and value of one at least, (and ultimately of both,) of our present Railroads, in which the State has so deep an interest, and make them productive Stocks. 3rd. It would unite the middle and Eastern with the Western section of the State, in a domestic trade, and exchange of productions too cumbersome for the present mode of conveyance, besides facilitating travel for health and social intercourse. 4th. By running over the most practicable route from Raleigh to Salisbury, and thence turning southwestward to Charlotte, it would bisect the State for more than a hundred miles, bringing the most remote on either side within fifty miles of the Railroad, and would be in a favorable location for being extended still farther West, from the former place, and to connect advantageously by means of Turnpike roads with all the Northwestern part of our territory.

Whilst it would confer these benefits on the interior Country, now depressed and partially excluded from all profitable commerce, the objection has not been overlooked, that it does not point immediately to the seaboard of our own State, and to an increase of the prosperity of our market towns. Let them, however, not despair. Its advantages will be afforded to them in due season. After the completion of the main trunk, a branch to Fayetteville or other point on the navigable waters of the Cape Fear River, will be of easy accomplishment. Its extension from Raleigh to Goldsboro' would be invited by the connexion thus to be formed between Wilmington and the upper Country, and eventually it might realize that scheme of a central Railroad consecrated by the patriotic labors of Caldwell, in an extension from Goldsboro' to Beaufort. Whether, therefore, we regard it as a single work, or as the groundwork of an extensive plan, the Road from Raleigh to Charlotte appears to be the important improvement which should first engage our attention and our energies. And I accordingly recommend it to the patronage of the Legislature, to the amount of one half, or at least two fifths, of the capital necessary for its construction. The distance is about one hundred and sixty miles by the mail route, and the cost of the Road and equipments over such route as may be selected would probably not exceed $1,600,000. As an inducement to aid this scheme, it presents an opportunity for disposing of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, as has been intimated in the preceding remarks on that topic. A Company might be organized to embrace the entire line from Gaston to Charlotte, and the Road now owned by the State transferred to them at a fair valuation in payment of her subscription for stock. Of the particulars of such an arrangement if favored by the Legislature, no delineation is here required. I have already treated of this subject with more minuteness than may be appropriate in an address of this kind, because it has as yet attracted but little of the public attention, and from a deep impression of its utility in alleviating the condition of our industry and reviving the waning fortunes of our countrymen—while it gives an assured hope of profit on the capital invested.

I have remarked with much satisfaction, that some enterprising persons among our fellow citizens have commenced the navigation of the Neuse and Tar Rivers with Steamboats of a light class, and that a spirit is awakened among the people in the upper section of the Cape Fear to open that river for navigation to or above the confluence of its main branches. Every successful effort at objects of this nature is a public benefit, and deserves the fostering aid of the Legislature.

It has not been thought expedient to exercise the power conferred on the Board of Internal Improvement by the last General Assembly to sell the Club-Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal, and it expired by limitation with the opening of your Session.

I beg again to impress on your attention the indispensable necessity of improving our public Roads. It is little creditable to our enterprize and intelligence, that although we are considerably taxed, in the frequent calls on our labor for this object, our method of maintaining the public highways has made no advance beyond that existing in England in the time of Philip and Mary. If Commissioners, not exceeding two in each County, were elected by the County Courts, with authority to inspect the chief public roads, and lay them off on the most favorable ground, and were clothed with authority to supervise and direct the hands assembled to work them, it would, doubtless, tend much to their improvement. These Courts should also be invested with power to make appropriations from the County funds to alter and improve the most difficult parts, and to make plank roads where necessary and practicable, with the means at their command. Indeed it is urged upon your inquiry, whether the recent improvement of the plank road may not be introduced into extensive use in this State. The simplicity of their construction, involving little or no expense for engineering, the abundance and cheapness of timber, and their adaptation to the sand and swamp of the lower, and the clay soil of the upper Country, recommend them to us with much force.

A Geological Survey of the State is more than ever demanded, in consequence of fresh discoveries of useful and valuable minerals in new situations, and the important results of like explorations in other States.

We have been as yet without any provision for the melioration of the condition of our pauper Lunatics. Those of the poorer classes who have been visited with the loss of reason, have been abandoned to their fate, except in cases of furious madness, in which they have been committed to the common jails, as disturbers of the Peace. It is now ascertained that these diseases of the mind, (the severest inflictions of Heaven on our race,) are curable as those of the body, and most enlightened States have established hospitals, where the poor thus afflicted are watched over, during the eclipse of the understanding, and supplied with needful remedies. A distinguished person of the gentler sex, who has devoted much of her life to the pious duty of pleading the cause of the Lunatic, before States and communities, has recently traversed a considerable part of this State, in search of information respecting these unfortunates among us, and will probably ask leave to present their case to you, at an early day. I cannot too earnestly commend the cause itself, or the disinterested benevolence of its advocate.

Pursuant to an act of the last Legislature, for the sale of certain Cherokee Lands, which had been surrendered to the State by the former purchasers, a Board of Commissioners was constituted who placed valuations on the several tracts in conformity with the law, and they were exposed for sale by pre-emption and otherwise on the terms therein prescribed. One hundred and twenty-seven tracts, comprehending 20,528 acres, besides two town lots, were appropriated by pre-emptions at the aggregate price of $36,763 33, the same lands having been sold at the former sale for $98,690 46; and twenty-three tracts embracing 2153 acres were disposed of at the improved valuations, for $2,229 83, these having brought at the first sale $5677 33. One fourth of the purchase money was required to be paid down, and the residue was secured in four equal annual instalments. The Agent of the State reports thirty-six tracts of surrendered land comprising 4939 acres, valued now at $7083 48, and formerly sold for $11,889 24, as remaining unsold in either mode. The time allowed for the private sales, having only expired in August last, I have not appointed a public sale of the residue as authorised by the act. It seems to me, however, expedient to make a general sale not only of this residue, but of all the other surveyed lands in that region, whether acquired under the treaties of 1817, 1819 or 1835, for cash, and that those unsurveyed should either be surveyed and disposed of in a like manner, or be opened to entry, as other public lands. The policy of holding them back for higher prices, has been tried long enough to prove it unwise.

During its last winter term, the Supreme Court was deprived by death of the Honorable Joseph J. Daniel, an upright, useful and learned Judge, who had administered justice acceptably from our Bench for more than thirty years. To fill the vacancy thereby occasioned, a temporary Commission was granted, with the advice of the Council of the State, to the Honorable William H. Battle, of the Superior Court Bench. And to supply the vacancy thus made, a like commission, with the advice of the Council, was granted to Augustus Moore, Esq. of Edenton. The Office of Attorney General, also becoming vacant, by the resignation of the Honorable Edward Stanly, in May last, his place was in like manner temporarily supplied by commissioning Bartholomew F. Moore, Esq. of Halifax. On you will devolve the duty of making permanent appointments to these several Offices.

I repeat the recommendation made to the last General Assembly, as confirmed by subsequent reflection and observation, that all jurisdiction over Pleas, in the County Courts, be abolished, and that provision be made for three terms of the Superior Court per year in each County. The change is urged upon us by the manifold reasons: 1st. That it would conduce to a more correct and speedy administration of justice. 2nd. It would impose a less amount of cost on the parties cast in legal controversies. 3rd. It would save time to those called out to attend Court by reducing the number of terms, from six to three in each year. 4th. It would effect a still greater saving in the County taxes, by dispensing with one half of the collections now made to pay Jurors, besides other expenses. 5th. It has been tried in other States, and found to realize the most sanguine expectations. The cost of the addition of two more Judges, which the alteration might require, would be as nothing compared to the maintenance of the present system.

The Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund will acquaint you with the present state of the important interests committed to their charge. The loan office formerly connected with this Board, has been discontinued by delivering over to the Public Treasurer the Bonds and Judgments against individuals, held by it, as directed by the last Legislature, on his executing the Bond of the State for the aggregate amount, viz. $49,360 55, covenanting to repay the same to the Board on demand, and the interest which may accrue on the 1st of September in each year.

A contract has been made for suitable Buildings in Raleigh, for the education of Deaf mutes and Blind persons, according to the act of the last Session; and these edifices are partially finished. The school for the instruction of Deaf mutes is still in successful operation, and contains at present twenty five pupils. There has been great inattention on the part of almost all the Counties sending pupils, to the provision of the Law, requiring them to contribute a part of their support, and thus far almost the whole expense of the school has fallen on the Literary Fund, to the curtailment of the distribution for Common Schools. This delinquency will require correction at the hands of the Legislature.

There was distributed among the several Counties for the support of the Common Schools in the year ending the 1st of September, 1847, the sum of $101,775 00, and in the subsequent year, the sum of $89,543 14, the diminution in the latter being chiefly caused by the withdrawal of the amounts appropriated to the Railroads already noticed. The nett annual income of this fund to be distributed for Common Schools will probably be not less than $100,000; and it is worthy of your serious inquiry whether as a pre-requisite to receiving a quota in such divisions, each County shall not be required to have levied at least one half of a like amount for the benefit of her schools, by local taxation. At present, the law is construed as not imperative on this point, but permissive; and in many of them, nothing is collected in aid of the general fund, and the Schools languish for want of adequate support. If there be any doubt on this question, I presume there can be none as to the propriety of withholding the distributive share of each County until the Chairman of Superintendents shall have made satisfactory Reports, as to the disposition made of her previous receipts, and the state of the Schools, and the educational interests within her limits. There is now no sufficient accountability for the expenditure of the money, or the effective administration of the system. Where it operates well, it is rather owing to the public spirit and enlightened labors of its administrators than to any legal obligation upon them. Our misfortune however is, that in many situations we can obtain no knowledge of its operation at all. Not more than two thirds of the Counties, at the utmost, have reported its condition in them, in any one year; and a considerable number have never given any indication of its existence in them, except in drawing their shares in the distribution made from the Treasury. If you shall not think proper to institute a rigid enquiry as to the disposition which has been made of the public funds in these Counties, it is highly expedient, in order to ascertain the practical operation of the system, and to collect a mass of information for its improvement, that a Committee of the Legislature shall summon before them such and so many of the Chairmen in various Counties, or other intelligent persons, as they shall require, and take their examination, on oath, touching the merits of our present School laws, and their administration in the community. This mode of obtaining knowledge to enlighten the course of Legislation, is not unfrequent in other Parliamentary Assemblies, and cannot but be of great utility on the subject under consideration. No concern of the State is now of greater importance, whether we regard the amount of monies expended or the object intended to be accomplished. I am yet of opinion that a school Commissioner to supervise its administration, visit the several Counties and districts, advise as to its management, exact accountability from the County authorities, give publicity to their proceedings, and the due meed of praise to the deserving, and censure to the delinquent, is indispensible to the success of these schools, at least until they are established on a better foundation than at present, and that the necessity of such an agent would be demonstrated by the investigation now proposed.

Sundry interesting matters pertaining to the Swamp Lands, under the control of the Literary Board, will no doubt receive your attention in their report which will be laid before you without delay.

The recent return of our volunteers to their respective neighborhoods, with the familiar knowledge of discipline acquired in a service of eighteen months, affords advantages for the improvement of our militia system; and the revision of our code under that head is again recommended to your attention.

The term of the Honorable George E. Badger, as a Senator of the United States from this State, will expire on the 4th of March next, and the election of a successor will be among your duties.

The completion of the enclosure around Union square presents a fit occasion for paying a long deferred tribute to the memories of two noble martyrs to the liberty and glory of the State. Brigadier Generals Francis Nash, and William Davidson, the former of the Continental line from this State, and the latter commanding our Militia force, at the period of the British invasion, were both killed in battle, in the War for Independence, and in the gallant discharge of duty. The continental Congress, immediately after the fall of each, expressed their sense of his character, in terms of the highest commendation, and requested the Governor of the State to cause a monument in honor of him to be erected, at a cost of Five Hundred dollars, and to draw on the National Treasury for the respective amounts. But nothing has ever been done to give effect to these resolutions. I recommend that a simple monument of native material, with suitable inscriptions in regard to each, be reared in the grounds of the Capitol, and that an appropriation not exceeding the aggregate of the sums above stated, be made for the purpose. It would be a fitting memorial of the patriotic services and sacrifices of the illustrious dead, and a perpetual incentive to the living, to lead such lives, and if duty demand it, to devote themselves to such deaths, for their Country.

At the solicitation of sundry good citizens, I suggest the propriety of adopting a joint resolution requesting the Governor in future to recommend some day in each recurring year, to be observed in the manner each individual or community may think best, as a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty Ruler of nations, for his kindness, and care over us, as a people. The custom of such an observance is now nearly universal in the States, and seems to be but a fitting requital for the favors we enjoy.

Having received information of the deaths of James K. Hill, and Harrison W. Covington, Senators, and Alfred Marler, member of the House of Commons, and the resignation of Hugh Waddell, Senator, and A. C. McIntosh, and Henry H. Watters, members of the House, all elected to the present General Assembly, I have issued writs of election to supply the several vacancies.

With great deference to the General Assembly, I recommend a more strict supervision of the enrolment of the Acts which may receive their sanction. The wisest intentions may fail of effect, by clerical omissions or inadvertance, and cases have occurred where the extremest license of construction was barely sufficient to effect the known purposes of the framers of the Law.

The resignations of Justices of the Peace, since the last Session, are transmitted in the package marked A; and the Resolutions and proceedings of sundry State Legislatures, requested to be laid before you, in that marked B.

Copies of the reports of the Comptroller for the year ending 1st Nov. 1847, printed for the use of the General Assembly, are likewise sent herewith.

My Letter Book will be submitted to your inspection by my Private Secretary at the convenience of the Legislature.

As the most appropriate opportunity which may occur in the brief remainder of my term of office, I desire, in conclusion, to acknowledge my profound obligations to the people of the State, for the honors bestowed by their hands, and the confidence of kindness, which have been extended to my official action; to repeat my vows of devotion to the great principles of Constitutional freedom, which are the basis of our system of Government, and my most ardent wishes for the enduring prosperity, happiness, and glory of our Country.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1848.

The Union of the 28th publishes a speech delivered by Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives on the 7th of August, to which Mr. V. added a note referring to the election for Governor in North Carolina, which he then supposed was a Locofoco victory, congratulating himself on it, and remarks that her return to Locofocoism has given "the most profound satisfaction to those who for a long time have regretted" her departure from that faith!

Mr. Venable has good reason for complaining of his friends of the Union, in publishing such a note after the recent election in North Carolina. It was cruel to do so.—*Balt. Patriot.*

In the early part of last Summer, the Hon. Mr. Venable, Member of Congress from North Carolina, asserted, while on a journey from Richmond to Washington, that after the Presidential election, it would require a search warrant to find the scattered remains of the Whig party! That search warrant will be needed to find the Honorable member himself!—*Alex. Gaz.*

Political Philosophy for the South.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian having given a table showing the electoral vote for the two principal candidates for the Presidency, says:

"It will be noted that Cass has exactly as many States as Taylor. He has also the same number of slaveholding States. *Cass carries the North West entire*—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. *The territory covered by the ordinance of 1787, has signified its preference for him.*"

Is it not passing strange, we submit it to Southern men to decide, that General Cass should have carried all the Wilmot Proviso region, if he has been so "true to the South," as we have been constantly told in this quarter? Can it be seriously believed, that "the Northwest entire" would have voted for him, had they distrusted his loyalty to the ordinance they value so highly? For our part, we consider it the most auspicious aspect of the election, that General Taylor is chosen our President, with the votes of Ohio and South Carolina, the political extremes of the Union, thrown against him. That circumstance alone is a strong guaranty of his ability to preserve our institutions from internal disaster.—*Richmond Times.*

For Rent—The Baltimore Platform—Possession given on the 4th of March, 1849, at which time the present occupants will make their disappearance through its trap-doors and sliding panels. At the same time and place, will be sold all the properties, wardrobes, scenes and scene-shifters of the late Baltimore Convention; including likeness of Gen. Cass issued from the Penitentiary, black one side and white the other; portraits of the same individual, representing him in a pious attitude "praying for the abolition of slavery everywhere;" another portrait of the General standing erect upon the "Southern (Deputy) Platform." Also, portraits of Martin Van Buren, (after Ritchie,) some representing him as a "Northern man with Southern principles," and others as a Northern man with no principles at all. Also, machines for manufacturing Democratic thunder and "false lightning" for influencing Pennsylvania; a miniature of the delegate who promised Cass and Butler 30,000 majority in that State; and a Daguerreotype of the Virginian who spoke of 12,000 in the Old Dominion. Estimates of the Jackson Democratic Association of the Presidential election—(liberal discount made for Clay estimates in 1844.)

This lease will be for a term of four years, renewable forever at the option of the Whig party.

Any one bidding liberally for the above articles will be furnished gratis with a large number of War-cries, such as "Free Soil!" "Free Spoils!" and "Free Fighting!"—"Organize!" "Warn the Committee!" "Vigilance!" and the "Resolutions of '98 and '99!" Also, a large lot of Democratic faith in the "patriotism, intelligence and discriminating justice of the American people," injured by the late Taylor hurricane; and an old organ, whose notes were once heard over Virginia, but which is now wheezy, cracked, and out of tune,—though still capable of playing the well known air of "Carry me back to Old Virginia."—*Richmond Whig.*

Canine Nurse Wanted.—The following is a literal translation of an advertisement which appears in a French paper: "La Signora Marchessa Siffanti di San-Bartholomeo wants a nurse, unmarried, to raise a small family of five English puppies, pure blooded. The Signora Marchessa will expect the nurse to board at the house of his Excellency, breakfast with the Marchioness, dine with the servants, and sleep with the dogs. Salary twenty dollars a month."

N. CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

Late as it is, we think it important to give the whole particulars of the organization of the Senate, as developed in the debate which occurred on the occasion:—

Mr. Patterson, of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell, presented for the consideration of the Senate, the following Preamble and Resolutions, prefaced by the subjoined remarks:

Senators: It would be useless to attempt to disguise the fact, which is apparent to all of us, that we are placed in an awkward and most painful dilemma. Six days have now nearly elapsed, since we first met and attempted to organize this body, and as yet ineffectual steps have been taken to produce that result. It is true that propositions for a compromise of our difficulties have been made by each of the political parties in the Senate to the other, and by each respectfully declined.—It is also true that a self-constituted Committee, consisting of three members of each political party, of which I was one, have been most assiduously engaged for the greater part of the last two days, in endeavoring to arrange some plan of compromise which they hoped would be satisfactory to their respective friends, and thus settle the difficulty. Various propositions were submitted and discussed in that Committee, without arriving at any definite conclusions. I have therefore given up that mode of arranging our differences, in despair. Something, however, *must* be done. The character of the old North State, always distinguished for its adherence to law and order, is at stake—the public interests are suffering—necessary and important legislation is delayed. As an individual member of this body, I have been anxious from the first, to adopt some compromise which would enable us to proceed with the public business, and am now willing to go as far as duty and propriety will allow me, to accomplish so desirable an object. Why then, I would ask, cannot something be done? Where all are actuated by an honest and sincere desire to arrive at a particular result, as I trust we are, it seems to me there ought not to be, and cannot be any great difficulty in attaining it. Moreover, in my view of the subject, it is a solemn duty which we owe to our State at large, to our own respective constituents, and to ourselves, forthwith to put an end to the existing state of things. I had hoped that some gentleman, better qualified for the task than myself, would have offered some plan or proposition to relieve us from the painful attitude in which we are placed; but no one having done so, I have with some pains, prepared a plan of compromise, which I offer on my own responsibility, to my Democratic friends, and also to my brethren of the Whig party, for their consideration, not knowing that either will accept it, but hoping that it may at least win the approbation of a sufficient number on both sides, to secure its adoption. The propositions contained in this plan, I conceive to be not merely fair, but liberal to the Democratic side of the Senate, and I offer them in good faith, as the olive branch of peace, not seeking or desiring any advantage, but solely for the purpose, and with the hope, that they may accomplish the object for which they are intended, by putting an end at once to our present disorganization, and thereby save the character of the State and of ourselves from disgrace.

[Here follows the proposition of Gen. P., and Mr. Ashe's counter propositions, as given in our last.]

Mr. Ashe moved that Mr. Patterson be requested to act as Presiding Officer of the Senate, during the consideration of the said Preamble and Resolutions; which was agreed to, and Mr. Patterson took the Chair.

Mr. Ashe, of New Hanover, moved a "division" of the question, in order that the several propositions contained in the Resolution of Mr. Patterson, might be voted upon separately.

After some remarks from Messrs. Gilmer and Woodfin, in opposition to this motion,

Mr. Washington, of Craven, said he hoped the Senator from New Hanover, Mr. Ashe, would withdraw his call for a division of the question on the proposition submitted by the Senator from Caldwell, Mr. Patterson.

He, Mr. W., had taken no part in the preparation of the proposition submitted. He had been unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting at which it was agreed upon. Some of its features were not entirely acceptable to him: for instance, he could see no good reason why the Whig party, with a majority of 8000 in the popular vote, should not have the Speaker of the Senate, who in the event of the death of the Governor, would ex officio become the Governor of the State. But he had been assured that the very estimable gentleman, Mr. Graves, who had been nominated by our Democratic friends for that respectable office, would, if elected, resign his office at the close of the Session, which had to his mind entirely removed the objection suggested.

Mr. W. said he might name other objections to separate features of the proposition, but he supposed there was not a Senator present, Whig or Democrat, who was not heartily tired of the present state of things, and sincerely desirous to organize the Senate, and proceed to business. The public interest, as well as public opinion, required this at the hands of Senators. No one was more deeply impressed with that important truth than was Mr. W., and in a spirit of concession and conciliation, he was willing to take the proposition as a compromise of all existing difficulties. As a *compromise*, however, it was to be *taken as a whole*; and he should regard a *division of the question, as a rejection of the proposition*.

The Senator from New Hanover (Mr. Ashe) had seen fit to say, that he and his friends had a right, after appropriating to themselves the Speaker of the Senate, to divide the Clerks and Doorkeepers. On that subject Mr. W. would simply remark, that while it was true that Mr. Moler, the Principal Clerk, and Mr. Husted, the Assistant, were both Whigs, yet it was equally true that they were competent and faithful officers, and had discharged the duties of their respective stations with credit to themselves, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He should therefore regret exceedingly to see them proscribed.

The present Doorkeepers too, one a Whig, and the other a Democrat, were also excellent officers of whom no fault could reasonably be found, and Mr. W. should therefore, regardless of party feeling, vote to retain them both.

He, Mr. W., considered the Speakership a full equivalent to the two Clerkships, and if our Democratic friends did not think so, then let the proposition be reversed. Let our friends of the other side of the Senate give us what we offer them; and take to themselves what we propose to retain. This proposition is certainly fair, and it is made in good faith. And unless it is accepted in the one or other shape, I, said Mr. W., am prepared *to remain as we are, till the first day of January, 1849, sooner than yield another inch.* And as he had before said he should regard a *division of the question as a rejection of the proposition*, and he hoped therefore, that the Senator from New Hanover (Mr. Ashe) would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Gilmer was willing to vote for the propositions of the Senator from Wilkes and Caldwell, as a *compromise* and in *whole*; but would not consent to any amendment, by which it would be shorn of any of its material parts. In fact, it could not be passed as a *compromise* in any other shape than as a *whole*. Any attempt, therefore, to divide and pass upon it in parts, was a blow at its compromise character. It could not be divided, and must be adopted or rejected as it stood, with all its parts. Suppose the question were taken on the first part, to wit: "the Democrats shall have the Speaker," and carried; and all the other parts should be rejected, as they might be, what vestige of compromise would there be in it? He was as anxious as any man on that floor to organize and proceed to the despatch of public business; but if any reasonable compromise had been offered by the other party, he was not aware of it, and had had no opportunity until now to show his desire by his vote.

Mr. Woodfin said, it was obvious from what had passed in the Senate during the whole week, that some compromise must be adopted before they could proceed to business. That he, and he believed every Whig in that House, were anxious to put an end to the unhappy state of things there. The two parties, as had been seen, were *on that floor* equal in numerical strength; they had day after day put forth that strength antagonistically to each other, and the result was, they stood just where they started. The Whigs were not responsible for this delay; they were entitled to the Speaker in right of the people. The other party had the strength to withhold it, and they thought proper to exercise it; the compromise must, therefore, be adopted, or the Senate could not be organized. But under no circumstances could the Whigs be asked to concede more, and under no circumstances could they consent to take less. He therefore insisted upon the adoption of the compromise as a whole, or not at all, and should regard the vote on any essential amendment as a test of the main question. And as evidence of the sincere desire and magnanimity of the Whigs in this proposition, he would offer his Democratic friends, in their behalf, the privilege of taking it either way—*as it stood or reversed*. It was certainly a good rule that worked both ways. This proposition had two sides; the Democrats might take either; and nothing could be fairer.

Mr. Ashe finally withdrew his amendment, and the question was taken on the preamble and resolutions submitted by Mr. Patterson, and they were adopted by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Albright, Barnard, Bell, Daniel, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Halsey, Hargrove, Hawkins, Kendall, Lane, Lillington, Miller, Patterson, Reich, Shepard, Smaw, Smith, Thomas of Davidson, Thompson of Bertie, Washington, Willey, Woodfin, Worth—25.

Those who voted against the compromise are, Messrs. Ashe, Berry, Bethell, Bower, Collins, Conner, Drake, Exum, Faison, Graham, Hester, Hoye, Murchison, Rogers, Speight, Spicer, Thompson of Wake, Walker, Ward, Watson and Wooten—21.

House of Commons, Nov. 27, 1848.

Editor of the Register: Since the N. C. Times has furiously assailed me for nominating Perrin Busbee as Chief Clerk of the House, alleging that by so doing, I have betrayed my constituents, and am no longer *reliable*, I beg of you to publish in your next paper a list of the names of those who voted as I did—italicising the Whigs. I have no fears that the people of Richmond County are so blindly partizan in their feelings, as to see no virtue in a political opponent, and so far as any harm can be done to me by the article in question, I can say to the Editor that he has not appreciated the character of the constituency which I have the honor to represent.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

WALTER L. STEELE.

For Mr. Busbee:—Messrs. *Stanly*, *Biggs*, T. S. McDowell, *Barringer*, *Ferebee*, McMullen, R. Jones, Williamson, Stevenson, Dobbin, Pegram, *J. M. Leach*, Clement, Kelly, Dickson, Thigpen, Dancey, Ballard, Edwards, Love, Saunders, A. J. Leach, J. H. White, Reinhardt, Stowe, Shuford, *Hicks*, Harrison, Davis, J. J. Williams, T. J. Person, C. Jones, McDade, Stockard, *Mebane*, *Proctor*, *Skinner*, C. H. K. Taylor, *Blow*, *Satterthwaite*, *Steele*, Regan, Courts, Keen, Brown, A. M. Gambie, *Blackburn*, *Nicholson*, C. W. Williams, Sheek, *Oglesby*, R. H. Jones, Newsom, Simms, *Nicols*, *Carmichael*, *J. J. Gambell*, Sherard, *T. R. Caldwell*—59.

For Mr. Waddell:—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Trull, Mast, Hayman, Cherry, Allen, Atkin, Erwin, Scott, Miller, Pigot, Hackney, McClanahan, Headen, Hayes, Wadsworth, Walser, Greene, D. F. Caldwell, Johnson, Doak, Smith, Farmer, Rayner, Farrow, McIntosh, R. J. McDowell, Campbell, Koonce, Russell, Peebles, Skeen, J. White, Bean, Logan, Wilkins, Palmer, McCleese—39.

For Mr. Gulick:—Messrs. Coleman, Griggs, Spivey, Martin, Canaday, Wooten, Coffield, S. J. Person, J. M. Taylor, Nixon, T. H. Williams, Fox, McNeil, Ellis, Herring, Thornton, Mosely, Brogden—18.

SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 27.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Patterson,

Ordered, that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of two on the part of each House, to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, and inform him of the due organization of the two Houses, and of their readiness to receive any Communication he may have to make.

On motion of Mr. Bower, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to vote forthwith for one Engrossing Clerk.

The following gentlemen were then nominated:

By Mr. Bower, Robt. K. Bryan; by Mr. Walker, James J. Thomas; by Mr. Daniel, Sanders M. Ingram; by Mr. Thompson of Wake, Thos. G. Whitaker; by Mr. Gilmer, David Lewis; by Mr. Smith, James F. Simmons; by Mr. Lane, Thomas A. Futrel.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the Speaker was requested to assign places for Reporters to report the proceedings of the Senate during the present Session.

A Message was received from the House of Commons, concurring in the proposition to appoint a Joint Select Committee to wait on His Excellency the Governor, and stating that Messrs. Spivey and Headen formed the Committee on the part of that House.

Messrs. Patterson and Hawkins were appointed the Committee on the part of the Senate, and the House was informed thereof, by message.

On motion of Mr. Walker, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to report Rules for the government of the Senate.

Mr. Bower, from the Committee appointed to superintend the election of an Engrossing Clerk, reported that there was no election.

Mr. Gilmer submitted the following Memorial:

To the Honorable
the Senate of North Carolina:

The memorial of Hugh Waddell, of Orange county, respectfully represents to your Honorable body, that, at an Election held on the 7th instant, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the member elect for the 37th Senatorial District of the State, the Sheriff of Orange proclaimed Mr. John Berry duly elected, and delivered to him the usual certificate of Election. Against this act of the said Sheriff, your Memorialist doth protest, insisting that, at said Election, your Memorialist received a majority of the votes cast by the *legally qualified* voters. He doth therefore contest the right of the said Berry to represent the said 37th District in the present Senate; and of such his intention, as also of the ground of his said contest, he hath given said Berry notice.

Your Memorialist most respectfully asks of your Honorable body, to take such steps as may enable him to establish, by proof, the truth of the allegations contained in this, his Memorial, and is, most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

HUGH WADDELL.

Orange county, Nov. 18, 1848.

The Memorial having been read, Mr. Gilmer presented the following Preamble and Resolution, which, having been amended, were adopted, as follows:

Whereas, a Memorial has been presented by Hugh Waddell, of the county of Orange, touching the right of the sitting Senator, from the 37th Senatorial District, to his seat in the Senate of N. Carolina: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate, That a Commission, signed by the Speaker, issue at the instance of either party, to Richardson Nichols and Peyton P. Moore, Justices of the Peace of Orange county, or, in case of their inability to act, to any other two Justices of said county, authorising and empowering them, to take the depositions of any person or persons offered in the said contested Election, now pending, and return said depositions, sealed up, to the Speaker of the Senate, provided the party offering the witnesses shall give to the adverse party ten days previous notice, in writing, of the time and place of taking such depositions; and that, when such depositions are received by the Speaker of this body, they shall be referred, with the Memorial of the person contesting the seat of the sitting member, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A message was received from the House of Commons, transmitting the Message of His Excellency, Gov. Graham, with a proposition to print five copies for each member of the Legislature.

The Message was read, and the proposition concurred in.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee appointed to superintend the election for Engrossing Clerk, reported that there was no election, on the second trial.

The following names were then withdrawn from the nomination, viz: Messrs. Simmons, Whitaker, Ingram and Lewis, and information sent to the House of Commons.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Wake, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying the House of its organization, and readiness to proceed to business.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to the House to go into the election of an Engrossing Clerk, and announcing the nomination of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Bryant, Simmons, Whitaker, Ingram, Thomas, Moore, Lewis, and Fotrel—to which Mr. Rayner of Hertford added the name of Mr. Jas. Iredell, Jr.

Mr. Satterthwaite, of Pitt, introduced a Resolution, appointing a Joint Select Committee to draw up Rules for the government of the two Houses.

Mr. Steele, of Richmond, introduced the following Resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. Rayner, were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Territories of the United States belong to the several States composing this Union, and are held by them as their joint and common property.

Resolved, That Congress, as the joint agent and representative of the States of this Union, has no right to make any law or do any act whatever, that shall directly or by its effects make any discrimination between the States of this Union, by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States acquired or which may hereafter be acquired.

Resolved, That the enactment of any law which should directly, or by its effects, deprive the citizens of any of the States from emigrating with their property, into any of the Territories of the U. States, will make such discrimination, and will therefore be a violation of the constitution, and the right of the States from which such citizens emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself.

Resolved, That it is a fundamental principle in our political creed, that a people, in forming a Constitution, have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperity and happiness; and that in conformity thereto, no other condition is imposed by the Federal constitution on a State in order to be admitted into the Union, except that its Constitution shall be republican, and that the imposition of any other by Congress, would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principles on which our political system rests.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses.

Mr. Blackburn, of Stokes, presented a bill and memorial in relation to the division of Stokes county.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell, of Burke, presented three petitions, in relation to the purchase of Cherokee Lands.

Mr. Mebane, from the Committee on Rules, recommended the adoption of the Rules of last Session, with several amendments.

Mr. Spivey, from the Committee to wait on the Governor, reported that the Committee had discharged its duty, and that the Governor would, in a few minutes, send in his Biennial Message.

The House then proceeded to vote for Engrossing Clerk. There was no election on the first trial.

The Message of the Governor was then received and read, and on motion of Mr. Rayner, sent to the Senate, and five copies for the use of each member ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to appoint a joint Select Committee, to draw up Rules for the government of the two Houses.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the bill and memorial in relation to the division of the county of Stokes, was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Chair submitted to the House, Resolutions of the Legislatures of other States, which, on motion of Mr. Paine, of Chowan, were ordered to be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer them to a joint Select Committee of five from each House.

Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, introduced a bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Danville Rail Road Company; and after its passage on its first reading, moved to refer it to a Select Committee of five. Mr. Stanly, of Beaufort, moved an amendment, viz: its reference to the Committee on Internal Improvement—which motion prevailed.

The Rules of the House, as reported by the Committee, were then taken up, and after ineffectual attempts to amend, were adopted.

The Committee to superintend the election of Clerk, then reported that there was no election.

On motion of Mr. Leach, of Davidson, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Mr. Lane introduced a bill entitled "An Act to repeal an Act entitled an Act providing for the appointment of Engrossing Clerks;" which was read the first time.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to elect a United States' Senator on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock; which was determined in the negative—yeas 24, nays 23.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the vote of the several Counties of the State in the recent Presidential Election, &c., which, on motion of Mr. Halsey, was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chair announced, as the Committee on the part of the House, to prepare Rules for the government of the two Houses, the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Mebane, Dancy, and J. H. White. The Committee on the part of the Senate consists of Messrs. Patterson, Watson, and Wooten.

Mr. Shuford, of Lincoln, introduced a bill and memorial, in relation to the annexation of a part of Burke County to Catawba.

Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, presented a memorial of Miss Dix, in relation to an Asylum for the Insane; which, on motion of the same, was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print 12 copies for the use of each member, and to refer it to a Joint Select Committee of seven from each House.

Mr. Hayes introduced a Resolution to raise a Joint Select Committee of five from each House, to consider so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Cherokee Lands.

A message was received from the Senate, containing a communication from the Secretary of State in relation to the Public Printing.

The Chair presented a communication in relation to the division of Stokes County; which, on motion of Mr. Courts, of Rockingham, was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Chair presented a communication from the Treasurer, transmitting his Report.

Mr. Mebane, of Orange, moved to dispense with the reading of the Report, and that it be sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. Ferebee, of Camden, introduced a Resolution to send a message to the Senate, to raise a Joint Select Committee to take into consideration that part of the Governor's Message relating to an Agricultural, Geological, and Mineralogical Survey of the State.

The Chair presented a message from the Governor, in relation to the resignation of Justices of the Peace, which, on motion, was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Wooten, of Lenoir, presented a bill to amend the 1st section of the 109th Chapter of Revised Statutes; which, on motion of Mr. Stevenson, of Craven, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, introduced a Resolution to refer that portion of the Governor's message in relation to Common Schools, to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Steele, of Richmond, introduced a Resolution to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to appointing a "Thanksgiving Day," to a Joint Select Committee.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition from the House, to print the Documents from other States and refer the same to a Joint Select Committee of five from each House, and naming as the Committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Ashe, Lillington, Connor, Davidson and Rodgers. The Committee on the part of the House consists of Messrs. Satterthwaite, Headen, Coleman, R. J. McDowell and Sanders.

The Chair announced the following Committee on the Judiciary, viz: Messrs. Paine, Barringer, Courts, Ellis, J. M. Leach, Dobbin, Cad. Jones, Jr., Stevenson, T. R. Caldwell, Cherry and Satterthwaite.

Mr. Person, from the Committee to superintend the election of Secretary of State, reported that Wm. Hill was duly elected.

Mr. Ballard, of Gates, introduced a Resolution to refer that part of the Governor's Message in relation to Pleas in County Courts, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Mosely, of Warren, introduced a Resolution to raise a Joint Select Committee, three from the House and two from the Senate, to consider that portion of the Governor's Message in relation to the erection of a Monument in Capitol Square, in commemoration of the distinguished services of Brigadier Generals Nash and Davidson.

Mr. Hayman, of Beaufort, introduced a Resolution to refer so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Public Roads, to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Chair then announced the following Committee on Private Bills, viz:—Messrs. Smith, Steel, Biggs, Spivey, Dancy, Coleman, T. J. Person, Canaday, Hackney, Hayman, Keen, Coffield, Erwin, C. H. K. Taylor.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.

The Chair announced the following Committees:

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Bower, Gilmer, Ashe, Lillington, Conner, Halsey, and Thompson, of Wake.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Walker, Albright, Worth, Exum, Eborn, Reich, and Daniel.

On Claims—Messrs. Conner, Kendall, Speight, Thomas, of Davidson, Spicer, Willey, and Moye.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Woodfin, Ashe, Washington, Graham, Smith, Rogers and Gilmer.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Patterson, Thomas, of Haywood, Thompson, of Bertie, Murchison, Miller, Berry, and Davidson.

On Education and the Literary Fund—Messrs. Shepard, Bethel, Joyner, Collins, Lillington, Faison and Wooten.

Joint Committee on Finance—On the part of the Senate: Messrs. Drake, Smaw, Hawkins, Lane, Hester, Gilmer, Watson and Worth.

On the Library—On the part of the Senate: Messrs. Smith, Graham and Ward.

Mr. Patterson, from the Joint Select Committee on Joint Rules, made a Report, which was read, and an explanation having been made by Mr. Patterson, of amendments proposed by the Committee, the question upon the adoption of the Report was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee appointed to report Rules for the government of the Senate, made a report, which was read; and, after an explanation by Mr. Walker, the question upon the adoption of the Rules as reported, was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Patterson then moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to print the Joint Rules, and the Rules of each House, with the Constitution, &c., for the use of the members, which was agreed to.

Mr. Kendal presented a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing that witnesses who are summoned to give testimony before a Clerk taking an account in cases against Guardians, and others, and before a Clerk and Master in Equity, be allowed the same pay and mileage as witnesses in suits at Court, and that the same be taxed as part of the costs. Also, that said Committee inquire into the expediency of ascertaining by law, the compensation to be allowed Clerks and Masters in Equity for taking depositions; and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise—which resolution was adopted.

Mr. Shepard offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to the Legislature the particulars of the arrangement alluded to in his Message, by which "a Company might be organized to embrace the entire line from Gaston to Charlotte, and the road now owned by the State transferred to them at a fair valuation in payment of her subscription for stock."

After a brief explanation from Mr. Shepard, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Murchison presented a Resolution for the relief of the County Court Clerk of Cumberland, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Chair announced the following Committee on the part of the Senate on the memorial of Miss Dix, viz: Messrs. Washington, Hawkins, Patterson, Thomas, of Haywood, Conner, Woodfin and Bower.

Mr. Gilmer moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to go into an election of United States Senator, on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Woodfin called for the Yeas and Nays, which were taken, and resulted as follows: Yeas 25, Nays 24.

The Speaker voting in the negative, the proposition was lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. McDowell, of Bladen, introduced a bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts hereafter to be elected. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dancey, of Edgecomb, offered a Resolution to raise a Joint Select Committee to take into consideration the services of those sons of North Carolina, who distinguished themselves in the recent war with Mexico.

Mr. Hayman, of Beaufort, introduced a bill to prevent execution on lands in certain cases, which on motion of Mr. Hayes, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hicks introduced a bill for the relief of witnesses in Law suits removed from one county to another. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Salisbury. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Courts, of Rockingham, presented a Report from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, recommending the passage of the bill in relation to the Division of Stokes County, one part to be called Stokes, and the other Forsythe County.

Mr. Stanly objected to the name proposed for one of the counties. He thought there were many sons of North Carolina whom we had never honored—whose names might appropriately be given to our counties—and was opposed to going out of the State to find names. Why, he asked, should we go to Georgia after a name to give to a county of North Carolina? At this point of Mr. Stanly's remarks, Mr. Courts rose and said that the name proposed, was that of a son of North Carolina—of one who gallantly fought in the last war with Great Britain, and fell upon our Northern frontiers.

Mr. Stanly then moved an amendment by inserting this in the preamble.

Mr. Steele, of Richmond, was indisposed to vote on the bill, until he had heard an explanation of the reasons for division. He hoped that some friends of the bill would set forth before the House their reasons for desiring its passage.

Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, presented certain reasons, which we did not distinctly hear.

Mr. Satterthwaite, of Pitt, as one of the Committee to whom the bill had been referred, went at length into the reasons that influenced his support of the bill. He said he knew there was a jealousy on the part of the East in regard to the division of the large counties of the West, arising from the fear that the representation of that part of the State would be greatly increased thereby. But in the present case, there need be no fear, for he believed there would be no increase of strength—the county of Stokes having, at present, three Commoners, would in all probability, have, by the proposed division, only two—that part to be called the county of Stokes *one*, and that part to be called Forsythe, *one*. A strong reason, said Mr S., why the bill ought to pass, is that the memorial is signed by over a thousand respectable citizens—and the fact that the division of the county was made a test question in the August elections, and was fairly decided by a majority of the votes. The citizens of the county complained of being burdened, and they ought to be relieved. If the county as it now stands be a grievance, the bill ought to pass, and he for one was always ready to relieve the people of a burden, no matter from what quarter the petition for relief might come.

Mr Courts moved to insert the christian name of Forsythe, and said that he, as Chairman of the committee, presented the Report in obedience to the wishes of the Committee.

Mr Stanly inquired of Mr. Courts, whether he was in favor of the bill or not? and said that from the last remark of the gentleman from Rockingham, there was much doubt whether he approved of it or not.

Mr Courts replied, by saying that he was a neighbor to the citizens of Stokes—and therefore did not desire to take part in the contest about the division of the county, but hoped merely to give a "silent vote" in favor of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Keene, of Rockingham, the memorial was read. The bill passed its second reading.

Mr Williamson, of Columbus, presented a bill in relation to entries on vacant lands—referred to Committee on Judiciary.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 30.

The following Committees were announced on the part of the Senate:

On Geological and Mineralogical Survey.—Messrs. Ashe, Shepard, Murchison, Smith and Walker.

On a Day of Thanksgiving.—Messrs. Gilmer, Bower and Eborn.

On Monuments to Brig. Generals Nash and Davidson.—Messrs. Conner and Washington.

Mr Rowland introduced a bill to clear out Lumber River in the Counties of Richmond and Robeson, [appropriates the sum of $5,000, and appoints Commissioners to direct the application and disbursements of the same.] Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr Halsey introduced a bill for the relief of Executors and Administrators. [Allows Executors or Administrators to file petition for settlement in any Superior Court of Equity.] Which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Rowland introduced a bill to establish Lumberton Academy, in the County of Robeson, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Education.

A bill to repeal an act entitled an act to provide for the appointment of Engrossing Clerks, was taken up and read the second time. After a few remarks from Messrs. Joyner and Kendall, the bill was rejected.

Mr Gilmer moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing that the two Houses on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, go into the election of United States Senator. Mr Ashe proposed that the election be postponed to the 20th of December, in order to give the member who may be elected in Yancy time to get here.

Upon this question, a brief but animated and interesting discussion arose between Messrs. Ashe and Gilmer, but which we have not time to write out for this paper.

The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr Ashe, the Yeas and Nays were demanded—the Senators being present, and resulted as follows, by a party vote, Yeas 24, Nays 25. The amendment was rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. Gilmer's motion, and resulted as follows—Yeas 25, Nays 24. The Speaker voted in the negative, and the motion was lost.

The Chair announced a message from the House of Commons, proposing to go into an election for Attorney General to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M.

Mr Courts moved that the proposition be laid upon the table.

On this question, Mr. Gilmer called for the Yeas and Nays, which being taken resulted as follows: Yeas [illegible], Nays 26.

The question was then taken upon the proposition of the House of Commons, by Yeas and Nays, as follows—Yeas 26, Nays 23. So the proposition was agreed to.

The Chair announced a message from the House of Commons, proposing to go into an election for Solicitor of the 7th Judicial District, on Saturday next.

Mr Ashe inquired if Yancy was in that District. He was answered by Mr. Wood in in the [illegible], who explained that there was no necessity for staving off these elections, as he was not aware of any opposition.

Mr Ashe was in favor of postponing until Yancy County should be fully represented in the other House.

Another very interesting discussion ensued here, between Messrs. Ashe, Gilmer, Woodfin and Washington, and which we regret our limits will not permit inserting in this paper.

The question being taken on concurring with the proposition of the House of Commons, it was decided as follows: Yeas 26, Nays 23. So the proposition was concurred in.

Mr H[illegible] moved a message to the House of Commons, proposing to go into an election for Solicitor of the 1st Judicial District, on to-morrow at 12 o'clock, which was lost by the Speaker voting in the negative.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chair announced the following Committees:

On the Library—on the part of the House—Messrs. Proctor, Atkin, T. J. Person.

On Finance—Messrs. Mebane, Ferebee, T. J. Person, Hicks, Peebles, Faucette, Wooten, Shuford.

The Chair then presented a communication from the county of Perquimons, relating to the contested election. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Chair announced the Committee on the Memorial of Miss Dix, in relation to an Asylum for the Insane, as follows: Messrs. Ellis, Stanly, Biggs, Dobson, Wadsworth, Johnson, and J. J. Williams.

Mr. Steele offered a resolution to send a message to the Senate, to raise a Joint Select Committee to consider so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Military Affairs.

Mr. Dixon, of Duplin, introduced a bill to incorporate Bethesda Lodge, in the County of Duplin.

Mr J. J. Williams presented a petition from sundry citizens of Union County, praying for the refunding of certain moneys—also a bill requiring the County Court of Mecklenburg to pay certain funds to the County Court of Union—which were referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr Rayner moved to send a message to the Senate to go into an election for Attorney General, on to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Upon this proposition there arose a debate between Messrs. Rayner, Ellis, Courts, and several others; after which the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 58, nays 57.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved to send a message to the Senate, proposing to go into an election on Saturday at 11 o'clock for Solicitor for the 7th Judicial District, and stating that Burgess S. Gaither was in nomination for that office. Decided in the affirmative, 59 to 56.

Mr Satterthwaite introduced a bill for the better security of the administration of justice, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the Governor, in relation to the Literary Fund, and on motion of Mr. Brogden, sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. Stanly introduced a bill to amend an act to regulate the Inspection of Turpentine. Referred to a select committee of nine.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to incorporate the Foresters, an Independent Company of Infantry, in the county of Richmond.

Mr. Satterthwaite introduced a resolution to send a message to the Senate proposing to go into an election, on Monday at 12 o'clock, for Senator of the United States, and informing that body that the Hon. Geo. E. Badger was in nomination.

Mr Ellis moved an amendment to the resolution, to strike out Monday, and insert the 20th of December.

After an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Stanly, Satterthwaite, Ellis, Jones, of Orange, Dobbin, Keene, Courts, and Rayner, took part, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative, yeas 59, nays 57.

Mr Stanly then moved to lay the subject on the table in consequence of the indisposition of a member from Randolph.

On this motion the debate was renewed between the above gentlemen for a considerable time—and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 58, nays 57.

The Chair then announced the following Committees on the part of the House:

On *Agricultural, Geological*, and *Mineralogical survey*—Messrs. Long, Atkin, Sanders, Erwin and McNeill.

On *Monuments*—Messrs. Moseley, T. J. Person and Paine.

Engrossing Clerk.—Mr. R. K. Bryan, of Cumberland, was elected Engrossing Clerk on Tuesday.

Secretary of State.—Hon. William Hill, the venerable Secretary of State, was re-elected, on Tuesday, to the Office which he has long and faithfully filled with honor to himself and the State.—*Star.*

Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, the President of the National Whig Convention at Philadelphia, is spoken of very favorably for the office of Secretary of the Navy.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

"*A Minority President.*—If Taylor is elected President, it is by a *minority* of the popular vote. He has simply a plurality in New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, and other States. This is the first time in our history that such an event has happened!"

So says the Editor of the "Daily Wisconsin," by way of consolation for the defeat of his own candidate. We take occasion, however, to assure him that he has not correctly stated "our history." We have had at least two Presidents who did not receive a majority of the popular vote, one of whom is the present Democratic incumbent of that office, who (three tickets having been before the people) was in a minority by some thousands.—*Nat. Int.*

Great Joy in Edgecombe, North Carolina.—By the last acounts, the good people of Edgecombe County, N. C. were *firing* guns and lighting bonfires over the election of Cass and Butler. "Where ignorance is bliss, &c., &c."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Alabama Senator.—Governor Chapman has appointed Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick, of South Alabama, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Lewis.

Plaquemine.—The following hard hit is from the Vicksburg Whig:

Dreadful Mortality—A friend of ours, who has heretofore had some notion of removing to Plaquemine parish, Louisiana, has been so frightened about the sickness of that region, as to dispense with all idea of removing his residence in that direction. He arrived at his conclusions from an examination of the votes cast in that parish in the two elections of 1844 and 1848. The difference in favor of the former year being *six hundred and thirty two votes*, he concludes, very wisely, that Plaquemine is rather an *unhealthy* locality!

Satisfied Ambition.—Senator Borland, in his late reply to the challenge of Hon. T. B. Flourney at Little Rock, said that he was "sufficiently shot at in the war with Mexico to satisfy the ambition of any man."

A gentleman in New Orleans, Mr. Slidell, bet upwards of $80,000 on General Cass's carrying Ohio. He is, of course, winner!

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec 5.

Brandy, p'ch.	35 a 40	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 7¼	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	40 a 45	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 3½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 5 to 7¼. Flour 4 to 4½. Corn 40 to 45. Flaxseed 85 to $1. Wheat 75 to 85.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 6½ to 7. Corn 45 to 50. Fayetteville Flour 5 to 5 50. Lumber and Timber dull; the former at 8 to 9 50 for Flooring, 4 50 to 5 for Wide, and 3 50 to 4 for Scantling. Mill Timber 3 to 7. Shipping 6 to 10. Turpentine in demand at 2 20 to 2 30 for Soft, 1 20 to 1 30 for Hard. Tar 1 30. Spirits 27½ to 28. Fresh Pork 5 to 6.

CHERAW MARKET.

At Cheraw, Cotton 3¾ to 7¼. Sales of the week 700 to 800 bales. Bacon 6 to 6½. Corn 37 to 40. Flour 4 to 4 50. Salt 2 00.

At New York, Upland Cotton 7¼ to 6¾. Flour 5 37 to 5 75. Corn 66 to 72. Turpentine 2 50. Spirits 34 to 36.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 6. Corn 54 to 60. Flour 5 75 to 6.

Total receipts of Cotton 525,863 bales, against 337,676 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Boat Mike Brown in tow, with Goods for T J Johnson & Co, E W Willkings, Rev Simeon Colton, J & W Murphy, H Leete, D Murphy, J M Johnson, A P & R C Poindexter, A Hunt, R A King, C F Sussdorf, Miss Shaver, T Gillespie, T J Curtis, J J McConaughy, Rev J J Brantly, Hix & Earnhart, W Winslow, M Brown & Son, E Fuller, L McKellar, Campbell & McMillan, W L McGary, and J E Patterson.

Dec. 3—Steamer Evergreen, with boat B Rush in tow, with goods for Cook & Powell, Hall & Hall, Rockfish Co, J W Sandford, B Rose & Son, C Benbow & Co, D Johnson, J M Beasley, C T Haigh & Son, Hall, Sackett & Co, Capt J A J Bradford, D G McRae, W Prior, of this place; and J Cowles, J & R Lindsay, J D & R R Gwyn, Long, Webb & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, H A London & Co, Prof E Mitchell, J C & R B Wood, J R Whitaker, J Barn, J Baker, of interior.

Dec. 3—Steamer Rowan, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and the interior. Freight list not yet arrived.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23.—Schrs. G. W. Davis from New York, Alcyona from Philadelphia, Martha B. from Shallotte. 24.—Schrs. Renown from N. York, Carolina from Baltimore. 25.—Brig Betsey & Jane from Boston. 27.—Schrs. Buena Vista from Philadelphia, Gleaner from mouth of the river, Albion from Onslow county, N. C., Jonas Smith from N. York, D. P. Woodbury from Shallotte, N. C.; Br. Schrs. Sarah Jane from Harbor Island, Palestine from Nassau, N. P. 28.—Schr. Nicanor from Stonington, Conn. 29.—Brigs Nancy Pratt from Norwich, Conn., Levant from Boston; Schr. Royal Purple from Shallotte. 30.—Brigs Harriet from Boston, Edward Tillett from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

GOV. GRAHAM'S LAST MESSAGE.—We have pleasure in publishing the excellent Message of our Governor; and as every North Carolinian will doubtless read it, we shall present no synopsis of its recommendations. It is, in style, in spirit, in the character of its recommendations, every way worthy of the Governor and of the State. What a different aspect will that State present, if those recommendations be *all* adopted! She will speedily assume her proper rank by the side of her sister States. May we not hope that the present Legislature will on *that* subject lay aside its wretched squabbles, and go for the good of the State? If not, we do hope that the people will call them to account on their return home, and, as unfaithful servants, dismiss them at once and forever.

There is a disposition here to complain of the projected Rail Road from Charlotte via Salisbury to Raleigh. But the dissentients appear to overlook that part of the scheme which proposes a connection from Fayetteville. By this Branch Road most of the produce would come to Fayetteville, whilst most of the travel would pass along the main stem.

It is true, that if we were disposed to ask any thing of the Legislature for this part of the State, we think we could point out a more productive and less expensive scheme of Rail Roads than that which the Governor has suggested, viz: instead of from Raleigh to Charlotte via Salisbury, say from Raleigh to Charlotte via Fayetteville; and when that is completed, let Salisbury connect with it by a branch to the nearest point. This would bring Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte, and all the contiguous country, within from 50 to 110 miles of a market town, *within our own State.* The distance from Charlotte to Raleigh, via this place, is not more than 10 or 15 miles greater than by the Governor's suggested route. And that would be much more than compensated for by the better adaptation of the route for a Rail Road.

There are many other advantages, which we might press; but the Legislature was formerly, and always, so liberal in offering to aid us in any scheme of improvement, that we are not disposed to thrust forward any claim, seeing that owing to causes heretofore fully stated, we were not able at any time within the last twenty years to avail ourselves of its liberality. If we could hope to raise two-fifths of the requisite capital, then would we urge upon the State the adoption of this route, and subscription of the other three fifths. But, taught by former experience, we fear it could not be done; and therefore are not willing to stand in the way of any other scheme whose friends think they can accomplish it. We speak for ourself only.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings, up to Thursday inclusive, are compiled from the Register, Star, and Times. Our correspondent's letter gives subsequent details.

THE COMPROMISE.—The reader will see by the sketch of the debate in the Senate, extracted from the Register and Star, that Gen. Patterson's compromise proposition was founded in part on the promise of Mr Graves, that, if elected Speaker, he would resign at the end of the Session, so that, in case of the death of the Governor elect, during his term of office, the office would not pass into the hands of one whose politics are adverse to the known will of the majority of the people of the State.

It will also be seen, that the Whigs offered to reverse the proposition, that is, to let the Locofocos have the Clerkships, if they would give the Whigs the Speaker. Surely nothing could be more fair on the part of the Whigs. They divided the honors so equally that they gave their opponents the choice of either share. This was as far as any fair-minded man ought to have expected them to go. And yet the Locofocos, with only two exceptions, Messrs. Hawkins and Reitch, refused to take either. They must have more than half, though they were just shown to be in a minority of 8,581 in the State, and had only half of the Senate. Surely the fair and honest people of North Carolina will not sympathise with their servants who would disorganize and disgrace the State before they would accept such terms as the Whigs offered.

WHAT IT COST.—The week spent by the Legislature in organizing, cost, for 170 members at $3 a day each, and the several Clerks and Doorkeepers, (exclusive of contingencies,) $3,794.—This is paying dear for the whistle. And but for Messrs. Hawkins and Reitch, the presumption is that the Locofocos would have spent another $3,794 in the same way.

We are under obligations to Gov. Graham, to Messrs. Rowland and Murchison, of the Senate, and to Messrs. Dobbin, Pegram and Stanly, of the House, for the Governor's Message and other documents.

WHAT CONSTITUTES "A HIGH-MINDED, HONORABLE MAN."—The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Journal says,—

"The resignation of Mr. Flemming, at this time, is an unfortunate occurrence, and well calculated to operate to the advantage of our opponents in the Legislature. It is understood, however, that he had very strong reasons for resigning his seat, and that he is determined to present himself again before the people of his county, as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation. Whatever may be said in relation to the course which Mr Flemming has thought proper to pursue in this crisis in the political affairs of the Legislature, I cannot but regard him as a high-minded, honorable man, and nothing but the most serious imputations against his private character could have impelled him to surrender his seat, at this difficult and dangerous juncture in the Legislature."

The time chosen for this endorsement of Mr. Flemming's character is remarkable. The papers state, that an issue of fraud was made, and established against him by the finding of a Jury of his own county; and forthwith he is pronounced "a high-minded, honorable man," who would not have resigned his seat but for "the most serious imputations against his private character."!! We know nothing of the facts, except as they are stated by the Greensborough Patriot and Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, and apparently admitted by the writer for the Wilmington Journal.

In a subsequent letter the same writer says,—

"The Democratic members of the Senate are not justly responsible for this unnecessary consumption of the public time; they offered to compromise on just and reasonable terms, but it seemed that nothing would palliate the edacity of their Whig associates in the Senate but a surrender of all the main offices to the Whigs. The Democratic members exhibited every disposition to harmonize with their Whig friends, but finding their propositions rejected, they finally agreed to elect a Democratic Speaker in the Senate, and to appoint Henry W. Miller, Principal Clerk, H. W Husted, Assistant Clerk, Green Hill, Principal Doorkeeper, and Patrick McGowan, Assistant Doorkeeper. Thus have the Democratic Senators, in a spirit of liberality and concession, after having manifested the most intense anxiety to organize the Senate, capitulated, by electing Calvin Graves, dem., Speaker of the Senate," &c. &c.

To say nothing about "*palliating the edacity*," (which only proves that the writer's "*edacity*" had ended in his swallowing the dictionary,) we call attention to the assertion that the Locofoco Senators "*finally agreed*," in "a spirit of liberality and concession," to the compromise which was made! Let the reader turn to the Yeas and Nays, and see what amount of truth there is in the statement. But such as it is, it is the only version of the transaction which the Journal permits its readers to see. And we doubt not, that the benighted people of New Hanover, Edgecombe, &c., who read the Journal, will suppose that it is all right.

THE GREAT MAIL.—We are happy to state that the mail is at last restored to the direct route from Washington, via Fredericksburg, &c. This will bring us the Washington papers in two days, as formerly, instead of three.

STOCKS, COTTON, AND MONEY.—Since the election of Gen. Taylor, U. S. 6 per cent. Stocks have risen from 104¼ to 108¼, Cotton has risen about ¼ cent., and Money has become more easy, even according to the admission of the N. Y. Correspondent of the Union, who further gives it as the general impression that it will be still more abundant after December, "under the operation of continued considerable exports of produce and falling off in the importations." Certainly our importations have been too large. We have bought more than we have sold, and such a policy will impoverish either nations or individuals. That policy is encouraged by the Tariff of 1846.

THE FIRE AT WELDON.—We rejoice to learn from the Wilmington Chronicle, that the loss to the Wilmington Rail Road Company by the fire at Weldon was only 7 or $800, instead of $12,000, as stated.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—Ten shares of Stock of the Merchants Bank of Newbern were sold in that place recently at $142 50 per share, 6 months credit.

CONGRESS.—The Second Session of the 30th Congress has come upon the country almost unheralded. Yesterday was the day appointed for its meeting. We shall doubtless have the President's Message in our next.

The National Intelligencer anticipates a quiet and useful Session, and adds,—

"There is one thought suggested to our mind by the advent of this session, which we will not withhold from our readers. It will be the second of the Thirtieth Congress; and upon its termination on the 3d of March next, this Government will have existed, unchanged *in form*, for a period of sixty years; the expiration of that term being signalized by what has been happily termed a "Revolution of Ten Hours," the effect of which, when fully realized, will have been to restore the Government to the plain and obvious track from which it has been in practice, in many instances, departed from. How it may strike others, we know not; but in our eyes nothing can be more admirable—nothing more glorious—in view of the whole civilized world, agitated and convulsed before and around us, than this expression—so still, so instantaneous, so universally acquiesced in—of the collective will of three millions of voters. What more singular, what more imposing civil spectacle could there be? What exemplification more decisive of the consummate wisdom of those happy institutions which our great forefathers bestowed upon us? They surely gave them, besides all their wisdom, some hidden force of virtue, which men must feel, but cannot guess; breathed into them some strange spirit, some energy of good, which, like the unseen power of fermentation, works soundness and sweetness out of seeming trouble.

"In such a moment of public exultation as should, we conceive, hail each recurring exhibition of these adorable powers of our institutions, all citizens should find high cause not merely for admiration at a process so wonderful, but a corresponding good-will towards each other, that shall heal all personal hurts as perfectly as the inward force we have mentioned cures the wounds of the Constitution."

Gen. Taylor arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday last, in fine health and spirits. A large crowd welcomed him. He appears the same plain old Zach he was before the election.

The Northern papers say that there is much excitement in New York, &c., about a letter received at Washington by Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, from Natchez, stating that Gen. Taylor, in conversation with Mr. S. C. Boyd, since his election, earnestly declared that *if the North attempted to interfere with the Slave Question, he was for drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard!* It is not at all likely that Gen. Taylor has said any thing on the subject since the election. It comes from his enemies.

Mr. Clay is so far recovered as to be out of danger.

THE FINANCES.—A part of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has already found its way into the papers. He asks for additional appropriations, to make up deficiences to the 30th June next, of $10,287,335 12. This amount, added to the forty nine millions appropriated for this year at the last session, makes about sixty millions of dollars required by Mr. Polk for the year ending June 30, 1849. Sixty millions of dollars in one year!

For the year ending June 1850, he asks for $33,213,152 73.

It is believed that if Cass had been elected, a new loan would have been asked for; but Taylor being elected, the party will leave his Administration to borrow the money to pay the debts of the present.

Presidential Election.

MISSISSIPPI.—The election is so close that it is still uncertain, though supposed that Cass has it.

ARKANSAS.—Majority for Cass supposed to be only 1600.

ILLINOIS.—Probably 3000 for Cass.

MISSOURI.—Said to be about 7,000 for Cass.

TENNESSEE.—*Official.*—	
Taylor,	64,145
Cass,	57,984
Maj. for Taylor,	6,161

In 1844, Clay 60,030, Polk 59,917. Total vote in 1844, 119,947. In 1848, 122,129.

ALABAMA.—*Official.*—	
Cass,	31,316
Taylor,	30,523
Majority for Cass,	793

In 1844, Polk 36,022, Clay 24,875. Total vote in 1844, 60,897. In 1848, 61,839.

CONNECTICUT.—*Official.*—	
Taylor,	30,314
Cass,	27,046
Van Buren,	5,005

Taylor over Cass, 3,268. Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 1737. In 1844, Clay 32,832, Polk 29,841, Birney 1943. Total vote in 1844, 64,616. In 1848, 62,365.

OHIO.—*Official.*—	
Taylor,	138,356
Cass,	154,783
Van Buren,	35,374

Cass over Taylor 16,427. Taylor and Van Buren over Cass 18,947. In 1844, Clay 155,057, Polk 149,1[illegible], Birney 8,050. Total vote in 1844, 312,224. In 1848, 328,513.

MASSACHUSETTS.—As the law of this State requires a majority to elect, and between the three candidates no one had a majority, a special Session of the Legislature was held on the 23d ult., and the 12 Whig candidates for Elector were chosen by a vote of 196, to 65 for Cass, and 37 for Van Buren.

GEORGIA.—*Official.*—	
Taylor,	47,463
Cass,	44,596
Majority for Taylor,	2,867

In 1844, Polk 44,155, Clay 42,106. Total vote in 1844, 86,261. In 1848, 92,059.

N. HAMPSHIRE.—*Official.*—	
Cass,	27,763
Taylor,	14,781
Van Buren,	7,560
Gerritt Smith,	1,112

Cass over Taylor 12,982, over all 4,310.
In 1844, Polk 27,060, Clay 17,866.

Latest from Raleigh.

Reported for the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Saturday Night, Dec. 2, 1848.

The week just passed has not been a very interesting one in our State Legislature in the way of debating; but, as you will perceive, the members are busily engaged in cutting out work that will give ample opportunity for a display of argument and elocution, when it shall be brought regularly before the two Houses. There has been very little speech-making this week, though something of a discussion arose in both Houses, on a proposition to go into the election of U. S. Senator. The Whigs are in favor of disposing of this, with all other elections, as soon as possible, in order that the regular Legislative business of the State may be proceeded with. While, on the other hand, the Democrats wish to have it postponed until the member from Yancey shall be returned—hoping, that should he be one of their party, they may thus be enabled to *prevent* an election; for, really, I can conceive of no other motive—for if he be a Democrat, it will not place them in the majority, and they, therefore, cannot expect to elect a Democrat to the Senate. All experience has shown, that the sooner elections of this character are disposed of, the better it is for the expedition of matters concerning the interests of the State; and upon these grounds, the Whigs wish to elect this officer next week. Whether they will succeed in bringing on an election remains to be seen.

Since my last, the following Officers have been elected, viz: Wm. Hill, Sen., Secretary of State, B. F. Moore, Attorney General, and B. S. Gaither, Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit—all Whigs—the former and latter without any regular opposition. The opposing candidate for Attorney General was D. K. McRae, of this city, formerly of your town, and the vote was for Moore 85, for McRae 84, a strict party vote.

[Our correspondent remarks strongly on the attempt to put in one who, whilst holding a U. S. office, has, contrary to Mr. Jefferson's rule, been actively engaged in attempts to influence the elections. He adds that another of the same sort, viz: Capt. Clark of the Army, (who is reported to have pronounced Gen. Taylor a fool,) is also said to be a candidate for office, viz: for that of Comptroller.]

There are some important elections to come off on Monday, the result of which I will send you by Telegraph on that day.

There are more matters of weighty importance to the State, already, and to be, brought before this Session, than at any previous one within my knowledge of the Legislatures of the State.—Among those already brought forward, are the establishment of a Hospital for the protection and cure of the indigent Insane, brought to the attention of the General Assembly by Miss D. L. Dix, of New York, in a most able and interesting Memorial, and which I trust will receive favorable consideration at their hands. Another is in relation to a State Medical Convention—much needed in North Carolina. But far above and paramount to all, stands the cause of *Internal Improvements.* Something must be done to save the State soon, or she will be irrevocably sold to those on the North and South of her. If we intend to go on building up the Towns of Virginia and South Carolina, to the injury, aye the ruin of our own, why let us divide the old North at once, and give it to those States, and not be supporting her Government for the sole and entire advantage of her neighbors. We have been too long "hewers of wood and drawers of water," for others; it is high-time North Carolina had set up for herself. And never has or will a more favorable time be presented than the present. The people are all alive and anxious for liberal and extended schemes of Internal Improvement. Let Rail Roads run and intersect throughout her entire borders—let her Rivers be made navigable, and good Turnpike roads established, and North Carolina will arise, Phœnix like, from her ashes, to behold Manufactures flourish, Agriculture yield a rich and *available* harvest, the valuable Mineral resources of our State be developed and appreciated, and she will stand, where Nature's gifts entitle her to stand, among the first in the Union, for wealth, importance, and enterprise. But no parsimonious legislation can effect this. Great causes produce great effects—and if the grand moving cause, money, be appropriated, more than the fondest hopes and fancies of the most enthusiastic of her sons may yet be realized before the present generation shall pass away. But let a stinting, niggard disposition be shown by the present Legislature, and that will be left to be accomplished by our sons, which should have been done long ago by ourselves. I hope, however, yet to see the day, though not a very young man, when Rail Roads will run from Raleigh to Fayetteville, and Wilmington, and Charlotte, and Buncombe; and when the Steam Boat will ply the Yadkin, Catawba, Cape Fear, Neuse, &c., *really* up to what *can be made* THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION.

But lest I weary you and your readers, I must desist. Below I give you a detailed account of the Proceedings of the two Houses, yesterday and to-day.

Yours, &c.

SENEX.

SENATE—FRIDAY, Dec. 1.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a Resolution for the relief of the County Court Clerk of Cumberland, recommending its passage.

Mr. Halsey presented a series of resolutions referring the parts of the Governor's Message, on Finance, on Internal Improvements, on Public Schools, on the Militia System, to the appropriate Standing Committees; and the parts relating to the Cherokee Lands, and to the Courts, to Select Committees. Adopted.

Mr. Joyner introduced a bill to unite the Roanoke and Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Companies, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Shepard introduced a bill to amend the 15th section of the 162d chapter of the Revised Statutes.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, the use of the Senate Chamber was tendered to the Electoral College on Wednesday next.

The Chair announced the Senate branch of the Committee on Military Affairs, viz: Messrs. Moye, Patterson, Conner, Joyner and Bower.

The Senate agreed, 26 to 21, to vote on Monday for Judge of the Supreme Court, and on Tuesday for Solicitor of the 1st Judicial Circuit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chair announced the following Committees:

On the bill to amend an act in relation to the Inspection of Turpentine—Messrs. Stanly, Blow, Farrow, Rayner, Sherard, Edwards, Dickson, Nixon, and Pigott.

On Thanksgiving Day—Messrs. Steele, R. H. Jones, Isaac White, Smith and Brown.

Mr. Hargrove, of Anson, introduced a bill to incorporate the Female College in the county of Anson. Referred.

Mr. Allen, of Brunswick, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revenue Laws as more effectually to ensure the enlistment of hired slaves.

Mr. Walser introduced a bill to consolidate various acts in favor of Poor Debtors. Referred.

Mr. Shuford introduced a bill to arrange the Captain's District in each county in the State. Laid on the table.

Mr. Steele presented the Report of the Adjutant General.

Mr. Martin, of Franklin, introduced a resolution to raise a Joint Select Committee of twelve, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

The Chair announced the committee on Military Affairs, viz: Messrs. Steele, Brogden, Green, Ryan, and Logan.

The bill for the division of Stokes county passed its 3d reading. Yeas 100, Nays 13.

On motion of Mr. Mosely, the subject of the Militia Laws was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Steele moved to make the Resolutions introduced by him the order of the day on Thursday next.

Mr. McDowell moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. Mebane moved to amend Mr. Steele's motion, by substituting the 22d December, for Thursday next. Mr. Leach, of Davidson, moved to amend, by substituting "until Flemming comes." Mr. Steele then withdrew his motion, promising to renew it to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the House adjourned.

SENATE—SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to which was referred the bill to clean out Lumber River, in the counties of Richmond and Robeson, reported said bill to the Senate without amendment. Also, the bill to unite the Roanoke and Roanoke Seaboard R. R. Companies, which bills lie over, under the Rules.

The Senate then proceeded to vote for Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit—when B. S. Gaither received 38 votes, and W. W. Avery 6.

Mr. Watson presented a bill, explanatory of the 10th Section of Ch. 34 Rev. Stat., concerning Crimes and Punishments. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Halsey, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to vote for Superior Court Judge on Monday next. To which the House agreed.

The bill for incorporating the Deep River Copper Mining and Smelting Company; and the resolution in favor of the Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, passed their 2d readings.

After some other unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House proceeded to vote for Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit.—B. S. Gaither, Esq. being the only candidate in nomination.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell, from the Committee, reported Mr. Gaither duly elected—he having received 128, W W Avery 12, R. E. Love 2, Coleman 1.

Mr. Johnson, of Guilford, presented a memorial from certain citizens of Randolph, praying the repeal of certain Sections of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the incorporation of Religious Societies; which was, on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Blow introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to tax foreign-made articles. [Refers particularly to Carriages.] Referred.

Mr. Mebane, of Orange, introduced a resolution to refer that part of the Governor's Message in relation to issuing State Bonds, to Committee on Finance. Adopted.

Mr. Steele moved to make his Resolutions, submitted the other day, the order for Thursday next. Carried.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, introduced a Resolution to raise a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House, on that part of the Governor's Message relating to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Adopted.

Mr. Stanly, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported in favor of Mr. Skinner's right to the seat as a member of this House from Perquimons county, and asked to be discharged. Report concurred in.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, introduced a bill to authorize inspection of Provisions, &c. Referred.

Mr. Wooten introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of securing married women their property. Referred.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced a bill to increase the Revenue of the State. [Taxing gold and silver plate, watches, &c.] Referred.

A Message was received from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting a memorial in relation to a Medical Convention. Mr. Mebane moved to send it to the Senate, with a proposition to print. Carried.

Mr. Clement introduced a resolution to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of revising and consolidating the Public Laws. Adopted.

Mr. Hicks introduced a resolution in favor of the growers of Irish Potatoes. Referred to Select Committee of three.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to amend the 17th Section of the Revenue Laws of the State. Referred.

Mr. Ogleby introduced a bill for the better regulation of Common Schools. Referred.

After the introduction of some other unimportant bills, the House adjourned to Monday morning.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Dec. 4.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Strange 77; Pearson 45; Battle 44. Pearson's election thought safe.

4 o'clock, 40 min. P. M.—Two ballotings. The last—Strange 75, Pearson 54, Battle 39. No election.

GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—Fresh accounts, and even more extraordinary, are brought by the last arrival, of the gold fever in California. The sailors had deserted in numbers from the U. S. ships and other vessels, and people of all sorts, including Col. Stevenson's whole regiment, had gone along with them. Many had died by dissipation, and for want of proper comforts of living. The gold region was at least 150 miles long and 50 broad. Money in coin had become very scarce, but gold dust was most abundant. Some persons would get from 5 to $800 worth a day, and for many days together averaged 75 to $150. There are 4000 persons engaged, and the average is at least $16 a day, making $60,000 a day obtained.—It is said that fifteen millions of dollars worth of the precious metal had already been obtained.—"rovisions, &c. had risen to quadruple old prices.

MORE SYMPATHY.—The Washington Union says:—

"It is very much questioned whether the successful candidate himself will not be the least happy of them all. "Uneasy is the head that wears a crown;" and though Gen. Taylor has no crown upon his head, yet he will never lay that head upon his pillow without having (as a distinguished member of the cabinet said the other day) some heavy care upon his mind. A conscientious President will find more thorns than roses in his path—more cares than honors."

On the above the Alexandria Gazette dryly remarks: We are only astonished, that with a knowledge of these facts, the Union should have been so anxious to throw all this "heavy care" upon the "distracted mind" of its friend, Gen. Cass!

The matter is easily explained. The Union had no apprehension that Gen. Cass would be "a" *conscientious* President."

THE "NATURAL ALLIES OF THE SOUTH."—Now and then the truth will leak out in the Locofoco papers, exhibiting the falsity of the claim they set up here in the South, that their party in the free States is friendly to the institutions of the South. Of this we have an instance in the Union of the 25th ult. which copies from the "Daily Wisconsin," (Locofoco,) the statement that the votes for Van Buren in that State "were principally drawn from the democratic party."

ARKANSAS SENATOR.—The bitter contest between Sevier and Borland, for the seat in the U. S. Senate, has resulted in the election of the latter.—Both Locofocos.

THE ICE TRADE.—Ten years ago the country was struck with a remark of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, that the only natural productions of Massachusetts which she exported, were, *Ice* and *Granite.* It might well excite surprise, that with so little aid from Mother Earth, she should have grown so rich, upon the labors of the heads and hands of her enterprising and industrious people. But since that day, the Ice Trade, like every thing that Massachusetts engages in, has become exceedingly productive. The American Almanac shows that in the year 1847, Boston alone loaded 353 vessels, (95 to foreign ports and 258 coastwise,) with 74,478 tons, or 166,830,720 lbs. of Ice. The value of the Ice, freight and profit included, is stated at $507,651.

In the South we do not *condescend* to such small things, but are content to buy, not only our ice, but hay, potatoes, cheese, apples, pails, brooms, and almost every thing else, from the clothes we wear down even to an axe-helve, from every where else but from our own people. One reason of this is, that our wise men have done nothing to open the communication between different parts of our State, so that it is cheaper to bring an article from Boston or from New Orleans than from Salisbury, or Greensborough, in North Carolina.

When will this policy be changed?

CULTIVATION OF TEA.—Mr. Junius Smith has obtained 500 plants of the Tea, and expects soon to receive from his daughter in the East Indies 100 lbs. of seed, with which he is about to proceed from New York to the South to engage in the cultivation of the plant. He has possessed himself of a great deal of information on the subject. The experiment is made at the suggestion of his daughter. Should it succeed, it will immortalize her, and enrich the country.

It is not a great many years ago since a daughter of General Greene, (of the Revolution,) residing on an island near our Southern coast, by some means or other got possession of a cotton seed, from which she raised the plant as a curiosity. When the plant matured and produced the delicate cotton fibre, the snowy tufts were gathered as a curiosity, examined and talked about, and finally the idea prevailed that the plant might be cultivated with advantage in this country for manufacturing purposes.

The Wilmington Journal has endorsed, by copying, the contemptible effusion of the North Carolinian, a pretended *defence* of Wm. S. Ashe, by vulgar abuse of the Editor of this paper. This is a part of the system adopted by the Locofocos in regard to the fraudulent tickets. They *dare not* let their readers see both sides of that matter.—They have neither honesty nor independence enough to let the whole truth be known. The abuse of such people we expect always to receive, and hold it and its authors and circulators in equal scorn and contempt.

Our distinguished Senator, the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, started for Washington City on the 29th, for the purpose of arguing certain cases in the Supreme Court of the U. S. He will doubtless win for himself there—in the highest judicial forum on earth—the same golden opinions that have invariably attended his intellectual displays elsewhere.

Raleigh Register.

Changes in Man's Life.—About five years ago we saw a man light his cigar with a twenty dollar note of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. At that time he was full of life, and in the possession of real estate in the city of Philadelphia valued at $80,000. Alas! what changes doth Time make—on Saturday last this foolish man was seen begging alms in our public streets. He looked wretched, was ghastly pale, and miserably clad.—*Pennsylvanian.*

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber has a large number of Peach, Apple, Apricot, Nectarine, and Plum Trees, of choice kinds, which he will sell on reasonable terms. He will remain in town three or four days, and will be in Wilmington next week.

Dec. 5. T. H. FENTRESS.

Wilmington Chron. and Journal copy 1 time.

MARRIED,

In New York City, on the 30th ult., by Rev'd Dr. Spring, Col. S. T. HAWLEY, of Fayetteville, to Mrs. SARAH M. WATERBURY, of New York.

In Richmond county, on the 9th November, by the Rev. H. McNeill, Mr. A. McEACHERN, Jr. of Robeson county, to Miss MARGARET A FAIRLEY, daughter of John Fairley, Esq.

On Sunday evening the 26th ultimo, by Elder George Brown, Mr. WILEY O. KEEN to Miss SUSY STEPHENS, all of Sampson county.

In the vicinity of Kenansville on the 23d ult., by A. S. Grady Esq., Mr. JOHN RHODES to Miss ELIZA M. daughter of Edward A. Hampton Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday afternoon last, Miss ISABELLA KING.

In Richmond county, on the 26th ult., ISABELLA SIMPSON, daughter of Col. John C and Margaret McLaurin, aged four years and three months.

"Forbid them not, whom Jesus calls,
Nor dare the claim resist,
Since his own lips to us declare,
Heaven will of such consist." [Com.

In Wadesborough, on the 21st inst., at an advanced age, STARLING MAY, Esq.

In Rutherfordton, on the 21st Oct., Miss DELIA A. JONES, daughter of Dr. L. G. Jones, of Lenoir, aged 16.

THE Rev. G. Copway, a Chief of the Chippeway Tribe of Indians, will preach in the Methodist E. Church on Wednesday Evening next, commencing at ½ past 6 o'clock.

PIANO FORTES FOR SALE.

PIANOS manufactured by NEWMAN & BROTHER, Baltimore. Having made an arrangement with the firm, I am ready to receive orders. Their Pianos have received the highest commendation; are manufactured upon the most approved principle, with Metallic Plate, Tension Bar, and enclosed in an iron frame to prevent them so frequently getting out of tune, as Pianos are generally accustomed to. Inquire of

L. H. WHITAKER,
Agent for Newman & Brother.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4, 1848. 44-3w

Lime, Plaster, & Roman Cement.

A NEW Supply, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

Dec. 1. B. ROSE & SON.

Carriage Springs & Axles.

A NEW and general assortment, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Dec. 1, 1848. 44-3t

THE Undersigned have now in store, a very full and general assortment of

Swedes, English & American Iron,

Of almost every size and shape, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

Dec. 4—3t B. ROSE & SON.

HOUSE TO RENT.

MRS. PERRY'S HOUSE, near the Bridge, to be rented. Possession given the 1st of January next. Inquire at the house.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1848. 44-3w

☞ The Exercises of Pleasant Grove Academy, near Floral College, will commence on the first day of January 1849, under the direction of Mr. Jesse Bethea, (a recent graduate of the South Carolina College.) The rates of Tuition per Session shall be $6, $8, and $10, respectively. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms in respectable families, and conveniently situated with respect to distance from the Academy. The locality is healthy and pleasant, and, in a word, commanding all the advantages which anxious parents could well desire.

PETER MAC EACHIN,
TRISTRAM BETHEA,
ANGUS McMILLAN,
MALCOM PURCELL,
JAMES MAC EACHIN,
JOHN MORRISON,
Trustees.

Nov. 28, 1848. 44-2w

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME For sale by

H. LEETE.

Dec. 2, 1848. 35tf

10,000 fine FRUIT TREES.

THE undersigned have, ready for sale, at their POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERIES, a large collection of the finest kinds of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, &c.

Orders should be directed to J. & T. Lindley, Cane Creek, Chatham county, N. C.

Catalogues may be obtained at the North Carolina Bookstore.

J. & T. LINDLEY.

Nov. 29, 1848. 43-3w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL sell 220 Acres of very good Farm Lands on the Cape Fear River, adjoining the Walker Bluff Lands, known as the Brown Place. The Dwelling is quite a good log house, but in a most beautiful young oak grove; the Out-houses are very good. There are about 3000 turpentine boxes on it, which were cut last winter. Some red oak hogshead staves can be got on it, and a good deal short leaf ton timber. There is enough of this Plantation under cultivation to produce from 3 to 400 bushels corn, up and low lands together. A very fine field could be cleared on it, of oak, hickory, and dogwood land,—besides, there is a swamp of some ten acres of as rich land as can be found anywhere, though subject to overflow from the river. This place is more highly recommendable on account of its healthfulness, the Dwelling having been used for many years as a Summer residence; and I believe there never has been any sickness whatever on it. The Dwelling is within a mile and a half of the Bladen (mineral) Springs.

ALSO—

425 Acres of elegant Turpentine Land on the Colly Swamp, about 5 miles from the Cape Fear, and not so far from South River. There are about 7000 boxes now tending, and some very choice ton timber can be made on it. It lies near F. C. Lewis and others. I can be seen at my office at any time.

J. G. McDUGALD, Agent.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Dec. 1, 1848. 44-2w

☞ The Wilmington Commercial and Journal will copy twice, and charge to this office.

Valuable Land Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he resides, containing 718 acres, situated between three and four miles from Laurel Hill, on Jordan's Creek, and is regarded as one of the most valuable Farms in that whole region of country. It is well adapted to the production of Corn, Wheat and Cotton; is in a high state of improvement, with large and excellent Dwelling House and every necessary building. Twelve or fifteen hands may be employed to advantage on the farm; and it may be bought on the most accommodating terms, on application to the Subscriber on the premises.

JAS. B. McQUEEN.

Richmond county, Nov. 30, 1848. 44-4w

MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY.

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess important medicinal virtues. Every body knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound of syrup of wild cherry bark, and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the wild cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaints, etc., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing pulmonary diseases, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical men.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 30tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Fall Goods. 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
[illegible] do do Cassimeres,
Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De Laines and Cashmeres,
Alpacas, silk striped and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes.

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 30tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

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20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 Kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wine,
Crushed Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Teas, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

[illegible] 1, 1848. 15tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD.

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 84tf

Protection Insurance Company,

FIRE AND MARINE,

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

July 29, 1848. 9tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 3¾ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for [illegible] of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 411 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 11 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three crops, and a Store house attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

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150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA
Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designating their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, "Care of Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons to the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Winter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848. 34tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black satin do,
Furniture Prints, [illegible] do,
Mouslin de Laines, Printed Cassimeres,
Bobbinet, Book, 6-4 Woolen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, fine unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, [illegible] Bed Ticking,
[illegible]
Twilled Blankets, [illegible]
8-4 [illegible]
Worsted Hoods, Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gents Silk do, Cotton and Merino Socks,
Gents Suspenders, [illegible] Cotton Hose, [illegible]
[illegible]
Cloths white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, [illegible] Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Sew and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 30, 1848. 22tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe, and Physician, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the cures [illegible], that he was induced to try it on his own person for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and [illegible] climate.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 31-Y

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweed Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 2tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not few, nor far between; and it is fast acquiring the envied character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into its composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the [illegible] vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the numerous ill effects that result from the use of [illegible]

[illegible]

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily.

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoonful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's signature, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, "Take it, and make peace with thine adversary quickly." The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

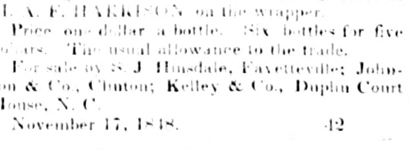
None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woolen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to present them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverance, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap Paper } at $1 50 pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, at better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 34-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, low-water Boat
" " W. B. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MIKE CRONLY,
" " BEN BERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " READY MONEY,
" " T. J. CURTIS,
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Lotta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan [illegible], 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

REMOVAL.
NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

190 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.

An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connexion may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept 19, 1848. 33-ts

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 29, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety.

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 30tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.

Nov. 3, 1848. 30tf

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH from the country, who writes a fair business hand, wants a situation in a Store. Reference to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35tf

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS,
Of Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen, and Robeson Counties.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington, N. C., and being the appointment of "Inspector" of Timber and Lumber, I offer my services as such; and from my knowledge of Timber, and an observer of the business for the two years past, flatter myself I shall be fully competent to do justice to all that may favor me with their custom. My old friends may rely on me, as I am fully determined to give the above business my undivided attention. Give me a trial, and then judge whether I have exceeded my promise.

A. J. LEAMPERT.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 26, 1848. 39-3w

☞ When desired I will attend to the sale of Timber and Lumber, and make returns promptly.

A. J. L.

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their usual assortment of desirable GOODS for the fall and winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Glasgow Checks; British and Cashmere Chameleons, &c; Gala Plaids, 5-4 wide; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorinette; Plain Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats; Fancy do; Ginghams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wooded Wool Blues, &c; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy doe skin Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets, for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought principally for *Cash*.

We invite our friends and customers to call soon.

Fayetteville, August 28. 30tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

CAPE FEAR
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town *hauling*.

W. L. McGARY.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf